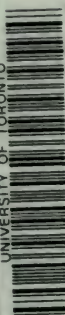



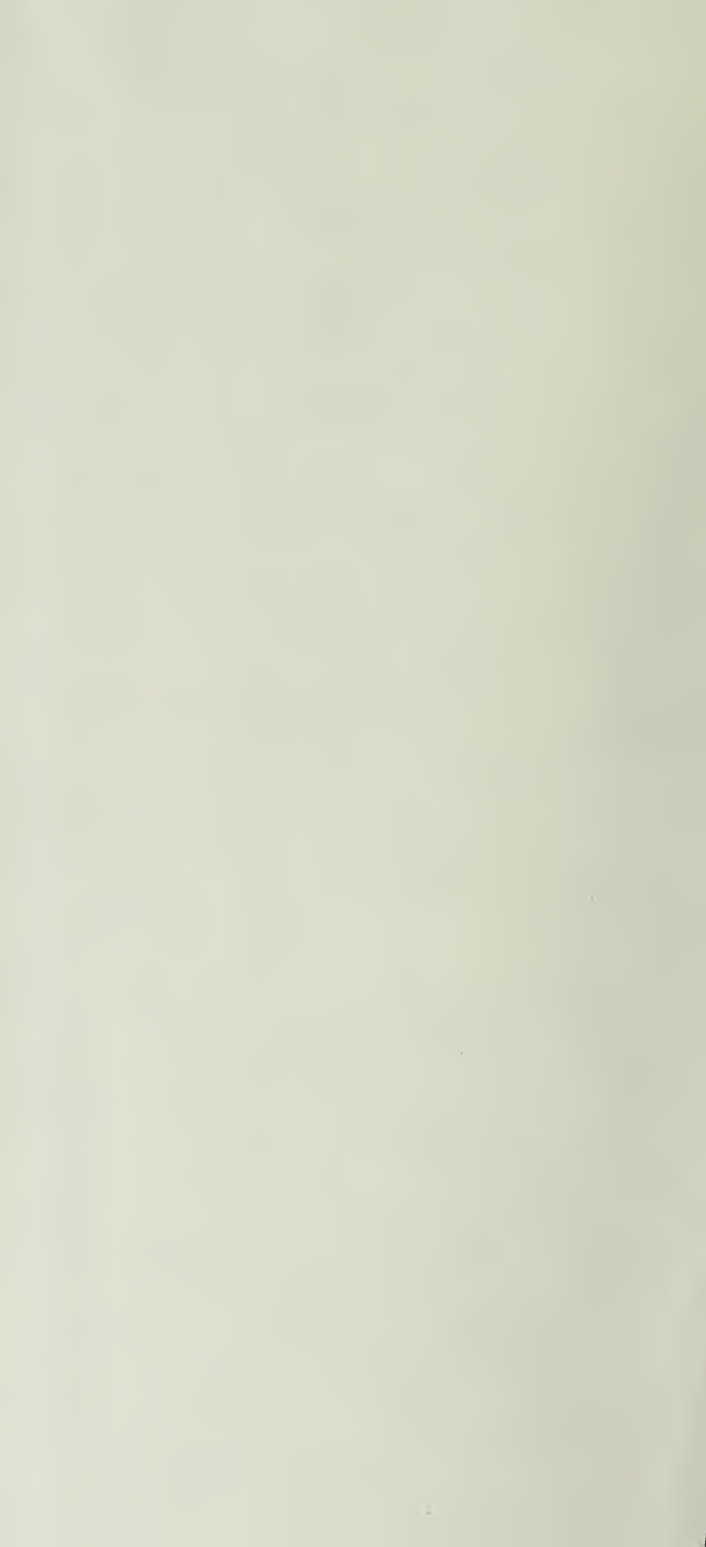
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F. Mackenzie

VIEW OF CONCORD, FROM THE WESTERN AVENUE ROAD.

J. Le Keux

158
A

116
HAND-BOOK FOR VISITORS
TO
OXFORD.



Illustrated by 145 Woodcuts by Jewitt, and
26 Steel Plates by Le Keux.

A NEW EDITION.

Oxford :
JAMES PARKER AND CO.
1875.



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
THE object of the present volume is to furnish the visitor with a Handbook telling him in a few words the history of those buildings which will meet his eye in his walks about Oxford, and their chief points of interest.


It does not profess to be a History either of the University or of the City. As the name implies, it is intended more especially for the visitor to Oxford. At the same time, a certain amount of history has to be told in order to explain the buildings, but this is kept as far as possible subordinate to the description of the structures to which it is the purpose of the Handbook to draw the visitor's attention.




It has been thought advisable in this edition to extend the Introduction, giving an account of the present status and constitution of the University, and pointing out the increased facilities which are now afforded in all branches of study.

OXFORD, 1875.

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
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*GENERAL VIEW FROM THE ABINGDON ROAD. *Frontispiece.*

*PLAN OF OXFORD. *At the end.*

INTRODUCTION.

The Constitution of the University.

THE University of Oxford is a corporate body, “styled and to be styled by none other name than the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford.” It practically contains twenty-one colleges, and four academical halls, with the students attached respectively to each, besides other students who belong to private halls, or who are attached to no college or hall.

Nineteen out of the twenty-one colleges have been founded at dates ranging between the years 1250 and 1714. Many of them have taken the place of halls previously existing, and have their buildings^a erected on the same site, but the circumstances attending their foundation vary considerably, and will be briefly told under the description of each college. Of the remainder, Keble College was founded in memory of the Author of “The Christian Year,” and the charter bears the date of 1870: while the still more recent charter resuscitates the name of a society (Hertford College) which became extinct early in this century.

The names of the *Colleges* are as follows. They are arranged according to the date of their foundation, which is given as accurately as can be ascertained, but in very many cases it is not possible to give the exact year of the actual foundation:—

^a The word “college” is also used in a secondary sense, to denote the building as well as the corporation. And it will be found to be frequently so used in this Handbook.

University . . . c. 1250	Lincoln . . . 1427	St. John's . . . 1555
Balliol . . . c. 1265	All Souls . . . 1437	Jesus . . . 1571
Merton . . . c. 1274	Magdalen . . . 1458	Wadham . . . c. 1610
Exeter . . . 1314	Brasenose . . . 1509	Pembroke . . . 1624
Oriel . . . 1326	Corpus Christi . . . 1516	Worcester . . . 1714
Queen's . . . 1340	Christ Church . . . 1546	Keble . . . 1870
New College . . . 1386	Trinity . . . 1554	Hertford . . . 1874

The dates of the various colleges, exclusive of recent additions, range over nearly five hundred years, and divide the foundations into five classes. (1.) Those founded before 1350 were strictly educational establishments. Oxford was the centre of the nation's intellectual life, and of liberal thought: the system of degrees was the outcome of this activity. Merton is the earliest instance in Oxford of a society such as we understand by a College. (2.) The next century, following the type set by William of Wykeham, is marked by strong Church feeling. Wykeham, Chichele, and Waynflete, set great store by their chapels: Lincoln was founded to restrain the excesses of Lollardism; and Brasenose reflects, later, something of the same spirit. (3.) The Renaissance gave us Corpus and Christ Church. (4.) Trinity and St. John's, though belonging to Mary's reign, shew no distinct party intent: the same is true of Wadham. (5.) The distinctly Reformation Colleges are Jesus, Pembroke, and, after a long interval, Worcester.

Each college is a corporate body in itself, distinct from the University, and, with one or two exceptions, each consists of a Head^b and fellows (forming the governing body), and scholars, with some few other

^b The title of the "Head" varies in different colleges. It is the "Dean" of Christ Church; the "Master" of University, Balliol, and Pembroke; the "President" of Magdalen, Corpus Christi, Trinity, and St. John's; the "Principal" of Brasenose, Jesus, and Hertford; the "Provost" of Oriel, Queen's, and Worcester; the "Warden" of Merton, New College, All Souls, Wadham, and Keble; the "Rector" of Exeter and Lincoln.

dependants, varying as to title and duties in different colleges. The Head is elected by the fellows in all but four cases, namely, Christ Church, Worcester, Keble, and Hertford^c.

The *Academical Halls* are so far similar to the colleges, that they possess buildings for the reception of students, who are under the same rules as in colleges, but they are not corporate bodies. They have each a head, styled the "Principal^d," and often other officers, whom the Principal appoints, but no fellows, and their discipline is regulated by a general body of statutes common to all. The names are as follows, but the circumstances of their foundation vary as much as in the colleges. The dates here given by no means represent the earliest existence of these halls, nor yet the period when they became independent houses for receiving students, but only the appointment of the earliest known Principals.

St. Edmund Hall 1317	St. Alban Hall . 1437	Magdalen Hall ^e
St. Mary Hall . 1436	New Inn Hall . 1438	c. 1485

For upwards of two hundred years previous to the year 1855 no person could be a member of the University without being received by, and having his name entered on the books of, one of the nineteen colleges, or one of the five halls; so that the independent character of the University, apart from the colleges and

^c At Christ Church the Dean and (formerly eight, now) six Canons, together with certain of the Students, form the governing body. The Dean is appointed by the Crown. At Worcester the Provost is appointed by the Chancellor of the University. At Keble a Council, consisting of about twelve members, elects the Warden, and with the Warden forms the governing body. At Hertford the Principal is appointed by the Chancellor.

^d The Principals of three of the halls are elected by the Chancellor of the University; that of St. Edmund Hall, by Queen's College.

^e An Act of Parliament (1874) dissolves Magdalen Hall, and re-constitutes Hertford College, whose site the Hall has of late years occupied.

halls, had come to be almost ignored. An enactment at that time gave power to Masters of Arts, under certain restrictions, to open *Private Halls*, but at the present time there is only one Master of Arts who is availing himself of the privilege.

In 1868 the principle of extension was still further carried out, and enactments were passed by which students could become members of the University without being attached to any college or hall whatever. These are called "Unattached Students" (*non ascripti*). They are, however, under a certain discipline, which is regulated by a delegacy appointed for the purpose.

The result of opening other channels for membership of the University has in nowise diminished the numbers on the books of the colleges and halls previously in existence, so that the total number of the members on the books now exceeds those at any previous time.

The following table, shewing the increase of the number of members of the University during sixty years from 1810, and the numbers at the commencement of each of the four succeeding years, during which time the recent enactments have begun to bear their fruit, will probably be interesting to the reader:—

TABLE SHEWING MEMBERS ON THE BOOKS OF THE UNIVERSITY^f.

Years.	No. on Books.	Register of		Undergraduates.	
		Convoca- tion.	Congrega- tion.	Collegiate.	Extra Coll.
1810	2900	c. 1300			
1820	4102	1873	. . .	1297	
1830	5259	2510	. . .	1545	
1840	5440	2758	. . .	1448	
1850	6013	3236	. . .	1490	
1860	6345	3828	263	1498	5
1870	8045	4327	274	2192	77
1871	8236	4323	263	2147	75
1872	8252	4402	260	2154	127
1873	8532	4535	282	2248	144
1874	8760	4659	303	2242	169

^f The figures, here taken from the totals of the members on the books of each college as given annually in the "Oxford Calendar," are as a rule

It should be pointed out that the members of the Colleges are divided into two classes, those, namely, who are *on the foundation*, and those who are *not*. In addition to the Head, already spoken of (p. ii.), those on the foundation are fellows, students (at Christ Church), scholars, who are called demies at Magdalen, and postmasters at Merton, chaplains, bible-clerks (at Queen's, All Souls, and Wadham), and, to a certain extent, exhibitioners. The qualifications for these vary at almost every college. The elections were originally for the most part confined, by the will of the founders, to particular counties, districts, or schools; but have now been, to a great extent, thrown open by the Commissioners appointed in 1852 by Act of Parliament. All, however, are elected by the body already existing, and in nearly all cases according to the results of competitive examination.

The other class (of non-foundationers) comprises all independent members, whether graduates or undergraduates, who derive no emolument from the foundation of their college. Such undergraduates, termed commoners, are in most cases an outgrowth from the foundation, living in rooms of absent fellows, or in other rooms within or without the college walls, for the advantages of a University education and degree. Their privileges, as members of the University, whether before or after taking their degree, are in no way affected by their happening to be on no College foundation.

over the actual total on the books of the University by about twenty or thirty members, in consequence of some having their names on the books of more than one college at one time, and so having been counted twice over; but the totals of undergraduates are the result of actual enumeration, exceeding however the number in residence by about one-tenth.

The Government of the University.

The BUSINESS of the University as such, is carried on by certain assemblies, of which the following is a brief account.

I. THE CONGREGATION OF REGENTS, or, THE HOUSE OF CONGREGATION consists of all Doctors of every faculty, and all Masters of Arts for two years from the end of the term in which they are admitted to their respective degrees : besides the following members of Convocation ; Professors, Doctors of every faculty resident in the University, Heads of Colleges and Halls (or in their absence their deputies), Censors of Unattached Students, Masters of the Schools, Censors and Deans of Colleges.

The business of the house is mainly to ratify the nomination of Examiners by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and to grant degrees.

II. THE HOUSE OF CONVOCATION consists of all who have taken the degree of Master of Arts, or of Doctor of Civil Law or Medicine, provided their names have been kept on the register, and certain fees paid.

This house passes decrees to meet temporary emergencies, controls the University expenditure, returns Members of Parliament, and finally transacts all the formal business of the University as a corporate body, except that which belongs to the two Houses of Congregation. No statute is binding until it has received the assent of Convocation.

III. THE CONGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY (constituted by Act of Parliament, 1853, and distinct from No. I., the *ancient* House of Congregation) consists of Professors, Examiners, and other official persons, and also of such members of the House of Convocation as have resided twenty weeks within the

limits of the University, i.e. within one mile and a half of Carfax, during the previous year to that during which they are members. The list is revised at the commencement of each October term.

The business of this body is almost entirely confined to legislation. When the Hebdomadal Council has framed any new statute, it must first be promulgated after due notice in this assembly, which first of all discusses the principle, and then proposes amendments regarding the provisions. A statute when approved by Congregation is, after an interval of at least seven days, submitted for final adoption or rejection to Convocation.

IV. THE HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL, which has the initiation in all matters of legislation, consists of certain official members, i.e. the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, late Vice-Chancellor for one year, and the two Proctors, besides eighteen members elected by Congregation. Of these, six must be Heads of Houses, six Professors, and six members of Convocation of not less than five years' standing; but it is possible for a Head of a House to be elected amongst the Professors (if he be one), or amongst the members of Convocation, and in the same way a Professor is eligible, under the latter head, if he be of the required standing.

In these four separate assemblies, either the Chancellor, or his vicar the Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence, one of his four deputies, termed pro-Vice-Chancellors, and the two Proctors^g, either by themselves or their deputies, always preside.

^g In both the ancient House of Congregation and in the House of Convocation, the Chancellor, or his deputy singly, and the two Proctors, or their deputies, together, have the right of veto in all matters, except elections.

The Chief Officers of the University.

The *Chancellor* is elected by Convocation, and his office is for life ; but he rarely visits the University, excepting on the occasion of his installation, or when he is called upon to accompany any royal visitors. He always acts by his commissary, the Vice-Chancellor, whom he nominates annually from the heads of colleges in turn, each usually retaining his office for four consecutive years.

The *High Steward* is also nominated by the Chancellor, but subject to the approval of Convocation ; his office is for life. He is to assist in defending the rights and liberties, to hear and determine capital causes, where the parties enjoy the privileges of the University, and to hold the University court-leet, either by himself or by his deputy, who is appointed in like manner as himself.

The *Vice-Chancellor* is really the principal executive officer in the place, and honoured accordingly. He is, when on his way to or from any assembly connected with the business of the University, preceded by bedels carrying maces. The Vice-Chancellor is also allowed his deputies, as before mentioned, who must likewise be Heads of Houses ; they are four in number, and may exercise the power of the Vice-Chancellor in case of his illness or absence.

The *Proctors* are next in consequence, as in power, amongst the authorities of the University. They are chosen annually, according to a certain cycle, from such Masters of Arts of the different colleges as are of more than four, and less than sixteen, years' standing. They are the *censores morum* of the University, and their business is to see that the undergraduate members, when no longer under the ken of the head or

tutors of their own college, behave seemly when mixing with the townsmen, and restrict themselves, as far as may be, to lawful or constitutional, and harmless amusements. Their powers extend over a circumference of three miles round the walls of the city ; and they are assisted in their duties by four pro-Proctors, each principal being allowed to nominate his two "pro's." The Proctors are easily recognised by their full-dress gown with black velvet sleeves. The pro's have also a strip of black velvet on each side of the gown-front.

The University sends two *Burgesses* to represent it in Parliament, who are so far privileged as to be saved all expense and trouble of an election ; the etiquette being, that candidates should neither canvass nor take any part whatever in the proceedings. All members of Convocation have votes, and the mode of recording the vote is by voting-papers, handed in either personally or by deputy on the day of the election.

There are also other officers connected with the business of the University, such as the *Assessor of the Chancellor's Court*, a court having jurisdiction in almost all causes, whether civil, spiritual, or criminal, in which scholars, or privileged persons resident within the precincts of the University, are parties. The Vice-Chancellor presides, and the two Proctors may, if they please, sit as assessors, but an official assessor is appointed by the Vice-Chancellor. The Registrar of this court, however, is appointed by the Chancellor.

On the *Public Orator* devolves the duty of writing addresses, or making orations, in the name of the University upon public occasions ; also of presenting those on whom the honorary degree of Master of Arts is conferred, and delivering, in alternate years, the Creweian oration.

Two *Clerks of the Market* are also annually appointed.

There remain to mention the *Keeper of the Archives*, and the *Registrar of the University*. The former takes charge of and arranges all the muniments and papers concerning either the estates, possessions, rights and privileges of the University, or the endowments of Professorships, and all the registers and records of the University. The latter attends all meetings of the Hebdomadal Council, of Convocation, and of both Houses of Congregation, and registers all acts, such as admissions to degrees, elections, statutes, leases, and all other documents to which the common seal of the University is attached.

The Professorial Body.

The chief functions of the University being, first of all, that of teaching, and then that of examining and testing knowledge; a secondary function being to reward the same, either by conferring honours or by granting prizes; it follows that a large staff of teachers is required, as well as of Examiners, and of boards to organize and set in motion the machinery required for fulfilling these several duties.

The greater part of the teaching necessary for the earlier schools (see p. xx.) is performed by the college tutors; and in many colleges lectures are given on the various subjects connected with the final schools; but, independent of the assistance thus afforded to their students by colleges, the University provides a large Professorial staff.

The following list gives the titles of the several Professorships, together with the dates of their several foundations:—

- I. Margaret Professorship of Divinity. Founded by Margaret,
Countess of Huntingdon c. 1500

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 2. Regius Professorship of Divinity | } Founded temp.
Henry VIII. |
| 3. Regius Professorship of Civil Law | |
| 4. Regius Professorship of Medicine | |
| 5. Regius Professorship of Hebrew | |
| 6. Regius Professorship of Greek | |
| 7. Savilian Professorship of Geometry, and | |
| 8. Savilian Professorship of Astronomy. Founded by Sir Henry
Savile, Knight, Warden of Merton, in 1619 | |
| 9. Sedleian Professorship of Natural Philosophy. Founded by Sir
William Sedley, Bart., in 1621 | |
| 10. Whyte's Professorship of Moral Philosophy. Founded by Thomas
Whyte, D.D., Canon of Ch. Ch., in 1621 | |
| 11. Camden Professorship of Ancient History. Founded by William
Camden, Esq., Clarencieux King-at-Arms, in 1622 | |
| 12. ^b Tomlins' Professorship of Anatomy. Founded by Richard
Tomlins, Esq., of Westminster, in 1624 | |
| 13, 14. Professorship of Music, with office of Choragus 1626 | |
| 15. Professorship of Botany, attached to the Botanic Garden, which
was founded by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby 1622-33
Increased by W. Sherrard, D.C.L., in 1728, by George III. in
1793, and by the late Dr. Sibthorp, in 1840, with the further
title of Professor of Rural Economy. | |
| 16. Laudian Professorship of Arabic. Founded by William Laud,
Chancellor, in 1636 | |
| 17. Professorship of Poetry, from a bequest of Henry Birkhead, in 1708 | |
| 18. Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic. Date of foundation
not ascertained, as the Records of the Almonry Office anterior
to the year 1724 perished by fire; but probably John Gagnier,
who was holding it this year, was the first Professor appointed. | |
| 19. Regius Professorship of Modern History. Founded by George I.
in 1724 | |
| 20. Professorship of Experimental Philosophy. Founded by Nathaniel
Lord Crewe in 1749 | |
| 21. Vinerian Professorship of English Law. Founded by Charles
Viner, whose bequest took effect in 1758 | |
| 22. Clinical Professorship. Founded by George Henry Lee, Chan-
cellor, third Earl of Lichfield, in 1780 | |
| 23. Rawlinsonian Professorship of Anglo-Saxon. Founded by Richard
Rawlinson, D.C.L., of St. John's, whose bequest took effect in 1795 | |
| 24, 25, 26. ¹ Aldrichian Professorships of Anatomy, the Practice of | |

^b Now annexed to the Linacre Professorship of Physiology.

¹ The Professorship of Anatomy which was annexed to Tomlins' Prælectorship, is now annexed to the Linacre Professorship of Physiology; and that of the Practice of Medicine is annexed to the Regius Professorship of Medicine; while that of Chemistry was suppressed in 1866, and the stipend goes to a Demonstrator, and also for providing chemical apparatus.

- Medicine, and Chemistry. Founded by George Aldrich, D.M., of Merton College ; his bequest taking effect in 1803
- 27, 28. Professorships of Mineralogy and Geology. Founded by King George IV., while Regent ; the former in 1813, the latter in 1818
29. Professorship of Political Economy. Founded by H. Drummond, Esq., in 1825
30. Boden Professorship of Sanscrit. From money bequeathed by the late John Boden, Esq., Colonel in the East India Company's Service, a Professorship as well as Scholarships were founded. The first Professor was elected in 1832
31. Professorship of Logic. The Prælector in Logic, whose stipend is now paid from the University chest, was originally, with three other readerships which had fallen into disuse, paid by certain fees. It was revived on the present system in 1839
- 32, 33. Regius Professorships of Pastoral Theology and Ecclesiastical History. An Act of Parliament having directed that two Canonries of Christ Church, when next vacant, should be annexed to two new Professorships which her Majesty intended to found, the first fell vacant in 1849, the second in 1858. The Act was passed in 1840
34. Professorship of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture. Founded by John Ireland, Dean of Westminster ; his bequest taking effect in 1847
35. Corpus Professorship of Latin Literature. Founded by the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College (in accordance with the objects expressed in the charter of their founder, Bishop Fox) in 1854
36. The office of Præcentor or Coryphæus, who is to assist the Choragus, and shares in the fees of Students, enacted by Statute 1857
- 37, 38. Chichele's Professorships of International Law and Diplomacy, and of Modern History. Founded, according to an Ordinance of the University Commission in 1854, by the suppression of five Fellowships in All Souls College. The Professor on the first foundation was first elected in 1859
That on the second in 1862
- 39, 40. Waynflete Professorships of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, and of Chemistry. Founded according to an Ordinance of the University Commissioners in 1854, relating to Magdalen College, in lieu of three Prælectorships mentioned in its ancient statutes. Appointment to the first took place in 1859
To the second in 1865
41. Linacre Professorship of Physiology. Founded according to an Ordinance of the University Commissioners in 1854, relating to Merton College. First Professor appointed in 1860
42. Hope Professorship of Zoology. Founded by the Rev. Frederick William Hope, M.A. and Hon. D.C.L., formerly of Christ Church, in 1861

43. Professorship of Comparative Philology. Founded by the University in 1868
44. Readership of Ancient History. Instituted for ten years; and endowed by a stipend from Brasenose College, under an Ordinance of the Commissioners in 1854, to commence . . . 1868
45. Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence. Founded by the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College in 1869
46. Slade Professorship of Fine Art. Founded in pursuance of the will of Felix Slade, Esq., in 1869
47. Ford's Professorship of English History. A bequest for this purpose was made by the Rev. James Ford, Vicar of Navestock, but the fund has not yet accumulated sufficiently to produce the sum required ^k.

In connection with the Professorships should be mentioned—

The Grinfield Lecturer on the LXX. Version of the Hebrew Scriptures. Founded in 1859 by the Rev. Edw. Grinfield, M.A., formerly of Lincoln College.

Teacher of Hindustani, appointed by the University in . . . 1859

Teacher of Indian Law and History, appointed by the University in 1861. The stipends of both being paid from the University chest.

Teachers of Modern European Languages, i.e. of German, of French, of Italian, and of Spanish. The stipends of each being paid from the funds left by Sir Robert Taylor, and in connection with the Taylor Institution.

The Examiners.

Such being the provision made by the University to perform its teaching function, the other great function of examination is performed by Masters of the Schools in Responsions, Moderators in the First Public Examination, and Examiners in each of the Final Schools. These are appointed in turn by the Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors, subject to the approval, in the first instance, of Convocation; in the

^k It should be added, that in very many instances where the funds derived from the bequests are not considered sufficient endowment for the professorship, large additions have of late years been made from the University chest.

two others, of Congregation and Convocation jointly. The office of Master in the schools dates from time immemorial; but Responsions, which are at present its chief business, were first established in 1809. Moderators were first appointed in 1852. Public Examiners were first appointed in 1801, when examination became necessary for the degree. Additions have been from time to time made in their number, upon the opening of fresh schools, (see p. xxii.)

The Delegacies.

With a view to expedite business, many matters are entrusted to select bodies of Doctors or Masters, called Delegates, as receiving the delegated functions of Convocation. A delegacy may be appointed for any special purpose, with temporary powers; others form perpetual bodies of management. In this way the work and revenues of the printing press are controlled by eighteen Delegates of the Press; the affairs of students unattached to any college or hall are regulated by five delegates; and the Local Examinations of those who are not of the body of the University, are arranged by a delegacy of twenty-one members.

Other institutions, such as the University chest, and the libraries, are entrusted to boards of curators, appointed for the express purpose.

University Institutions.

But while the numerous Professors and Tutors, college and private, form the teaching staff of the University, it also possesses in its institutions many important adjuncts.

Ranking first of all is the enormous Library, one of

the most extensive and valuable in Europe, namely, the *Bodleian*, with its librarian, under-librarians, and staff of assistants, engaged in arranging and cataloguing the numerous additions made to the library each year; also in searching for the books which are required by those who make use of the library. Great facilities are here afforded for all who desire to study, especially in the higher branches of literature, as the works in all languages, and of all nations, and of all times are brought here together.

Directly connected with the Bodleian, though separate, as far as the structure is concerned, is the *Radcliffe* building (*Camera Radcliviana*¹), which serves as a reading-room to the Bodleian, and contains the more recent books, and books of general reference. The advantage which it possesses is, that it can be lighted, so that students and those engaged in literary pursuits can use the building of an evening, without exposing the Bodleian Library to any risk by fire, for it is naturally forbidden to introduce lights amidst a collection which from its many unique and rare MSS. would, if destroyed, be an irreparable loss. The same staff of assistants, under the same librarian, attend to both buildings.

Besides the books contained in the Bodleian and Radcliffe buildings, a valuable library of foreign literature is provided in the *Taylor Institution*. The object of this institution, founded by Sir Robert Taylor, was to promote the study of the modern languages of Europe; and, besides the library, there are the teachers connected with the institution, already noticed at p. xiii., and the curators from time to time invite men of

¹ This building, bearing the name of Dr. Radcliffe, was erected with funds left for the purpose. It contained a fine scientific library, which has now been transferred to the New Museum.

eminence to lecture upon special subjects connected with foreign literature. The fine buildings afford admirable accommodation for reading-rooms and lecture-rooms, and every facility is afforded by the curators to persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which they offer.

The *New Museum* should next be mentioned. Of recent foundation, it has perhaps more than realized the expectations of those who first conceived the notion of bringing together under one roof all that could tend to promote the studies connected with Physical Science. Interlinked as the Physical Sciences are, it is of the utmost importance to have the apparatus and specimens illustrating the several departments brought near to each other, and all close to the lecture-rooms, in which the Professors can employ and explain them to their pupils.

The study of pure *Mathematics* can perhaps be said only to be assisted here by the lecture-rooms, furnished with the usual requirements of such a building; and the space at present devoted to Astronomy is not great. Still there are already valuable instruments here to be exhibited to, and used by students; amongst others, a Refracting Telescope recently purchased by the University, and a large Reflecting Telescope, presented last year by the munificence of Dr. De la Rue, for which accommodation is now (1874) being made by erecting a new Observatory in the Park. For *Physics*, there is the new Clarendon Laboratory attached to the Museum, where a most magnificent collection of apparatus for experiments in acoustics, heat, light, magnetism, and optics has already been brought together. This building is also provided with its own lecture-rooms, and rooms specially set apart for conducting the more delicate experiments. The study of *Chemistry*

finds a place in the New Museum in a large laboratory, replete with every convenience, and store-rooms adjoining, also its own lecture-room. *Geology* is represented by the fine collection formed by Dr. Buckland, containing the specimens which have been figured in the Bridgewater Treatise, and many other geological works, and so have an historical interest beyond that attached to their own intrinsic value. But the numerous and important additions made under the direction and by the care of the late Professor Phillips, has rendered the collection one of the most valuable in the kingdom for the purposes of study. Mineralogy and Lithology are also well represented by series of collections in one department of the museum.

For the Zoological student the museum contains a good assortment of birds and fishes, and a considerable collection of reptiles. At present the collection of the mammalia is very imperfect, but to extend it more space would be required than is at present at disposal. There are also several cases illustrating the mollusca (with drawers beneath, containing some very fine and complete collections in some of the departments); also cases of echinodermata, corals, and sponges, while the collection of insects is probably, through the generosity of Mr. William Hope, unrivalled. Connected with the latter collection is also one of crustacea, formed by the late Professor Bell.

In Biological studies, and especially such as involve Comparative Anatomy, a very fine series of Osteological specimens is exhibited; in most cases, each specimen consisting of a perfect frame, carefully articulated. There are also very extensive collections exhibiting the principal organs of animal life. Many of the specimens have been brought here from Christ Church, having been presented by Dr. Lee's trustees.

In the department of Medicine very many facilities are afforded for study. An admirable Pathological museum, an instrument-room provided with everything requisite for diagnosis, and a small sanitary laboratory.

In all these several departments assistance is rendered by the Professor, or by a deputy appointed by him, to all students ; and connected with the Museum is a very fine scientific library—the Radcliffe Library, formerly kept in the building bearing that name, which was built, and the library purchased, from funds left by Dr. Radcliffe. This library is admirably arranged, and further, by the liberality of the Radcliffe trustees, the works may (under certain restrictions) be removed from the library to the court, and placed beside the specimens for the purposes of study. In short, every facility conceivable is afforded in this fine and well-organized institution for the purposes of scientific studies.

Botany has no special department in the Museum itself, there being a Botanical Garden, with buildings specially adapted for this branch of scientific study. In these buildings are preserved very fine and extensive collections of dried plants, and there is every facility afforded for studying the anatomy and physiology of plants. While, however, all these appliances for the promotion of scientific study are possessed by the University, some of the colleges also possess independent institutions established for the same object. Merton College possesses rooms set apart for study in this direction, with a small scientific library, a few instruments, &c. At Magdalen there is a laboratory, with its curator, and also a library for Natural Science students. The lecture-room is fitted up with all appliances for chemical and other experiments. A small, but characteristic, geological and mineralogical collection, formed by the late Professor Daubeny, is placed

here, and lectures are duly organized. At Christ Church there is also a large laboratory, and a small chemical and physical library.

Beside other archæological collections in the University, the Ashmolean Collection of antiquities commenced by Elias Ashmole, now arranged and labelled, is to be seen in the basement and lower storey of the Ashmolean Museum. Amongst the objects in the lower room are shewn the Arundel and Selden Marbles, though some of them still remain in one of the rooms in the Schools' quadrangle. The Castellani Collection of Fictile Vases is deposited in the University Galleries, as well as the Pomfret Collection of Ancient Marbles.

The Art Collections should also be noticed, which are deposited in the same Galleries. Here is to be seen a collection of original drawings by Michael Angelo and Raffaele, a collection of drawings by Turner, models, &c., by Chantrey, and in connection with them are rooms set apart for a School of Art.

Besides all these appliances for teaching which the colleges and University afford, there are many incentives in the way of scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes, some given by the colleges, others by the University generally. A few may be briefly enumerated:—

In Classics there are the Six Craven Scholarships, the Four Ireland Scholarships, the Hertford Scholarship, the Derby Scholarship, the Chancellor's Prize for a Latin Essay, as also for Latin Verse, the Two Gaisford Prizes, and the Conington Prize.

In Mathematics there are two Senior and two Junior Mathematical Scholarships.

In Physical Science, the Three Radcliffe Travelling Fellowships, and the Two Burdett-Coutts Scholarships, the last especially for proficiency in geological study, and the Johnson Memorial Prize.

In Jurisprudence, the Eldon Law Scholarship and the Three Vinerian Scholarships.

In History, the Arnold Historical Prize, the Stanhope Historical Prize, and the Marquis of Lothian's Historical Prize.

In Divinity, Three Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarships, the Ellerton Theological Essay Prize, Two Canon Hall Greek Testament Prizes, Two Hall-Houghton Septuagint Prizes.

In English Composition, the Chancellor's English Essay Prize, Sir Roger Newdigate's English Verse Prize, Prize for an English Poem on a Sacred subject.

In Languages, the Kennicott Hebrew Scholarship, Three Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships, one Houghton Syriac Prize, four Boden Sanskrit Scholarships, and a Taylorian Scholarship and Exhibition.

Besides these, the different colleges have their numerous fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, and clerkships, which are now, by the system of examinations introduced, granted to the successful candidates; and two exhibitions have been already granted (by the Worshipful Company of Grocers) for the unattached students.

Many of the college exhibitions, &c., are still more or less connected with special schools, but a majority are absolutely open to all comers, provided they are below the age specified. Some are for classical, others for mathematical, others for scientific or historical proficiency; but, taking them in round numbers, there are not less than 350 college fellowships, some 420 scholarships, and from 200 to 300 exhibitions.

All the scholarships are given without regard to religious persuasion, as well as most of the fellowships. The result of this latter fact may be seen in the calculation that, between the years 1823 and 1874, while the number of members of Convocation has more than doubled itself, the number of clerical fellows has sunk from 350 to 150.

The Degree.

It will perhaps be interesting to the reader to know something of the process by which the degree is obtained. A student must first decide upon the college

or hall to which he prefers to attach himself, if he takes this course; the alternative being to enter as an unattached student. He must first of all apply to the "head" of such college or hall, or to the "delegates of unattached students," and should his application be approved, a day will be named when he must present himself at the college, or appointed place, for an examination. If he satisfies the examiners, in the course of a few days he is presented to the Vice-Chancellor, and is enrolled on the register, and then, but not till then, is he a member of the University.

In the course of a term or so he goes before examiners for the "little go," or Responsions, as it is more properly termed. This is a preliminary test, and being passed, he undergoes the "first public examination" before moderators, called commonly "Moderations." Finally, he has to pass the "second public examination" before public examiners, which is called the "great go," or final schools. There have been of late many changes in the work required in the final schools, several additional schools having been added. Perhaps the following table will give some idea of the mode of procedure, at the same time shewing the great freedom allowed in the choice of subjects in which the student may be examined in the final schools:—

I. *Responsions*.—Obligatory upon all. Intended as a test of a student's fitness to enter upon the University course. They are sometimes passed immediately after matriculation. The certificate of the examiners, appointed by the University for examining schools in Greek and Latin and in Elementary Mathematics, is by a recent Statute (1874) taken as equivalent to passing Responsions.

II. *Moderations, or First Public Examination*.—Obligatory on all, either
 (a) Classics—Pass School, or
 (b) Classics—Honour School.
 Optional, and in addition to, not instead of, either of the first two,
 (c) Mathematics—Honour School.

III. *Final Schools, or Second Public Examination.*—

- (a) Examination in Rudiments of Faith and Religion^m, or in the substituted matter. Obligatory on all, except those who obtain honours in the School of Theology (*h*); and
- (b) Pass School of *Literæ Humaniores*; or
- (c) Honour School of *Literæ Humaniores*; or
- (d) Honour School of Mathematics; or
- (e) Honour School of Natural Science; or
- (f) Honour School of Jurisprudence; or
- (g) Honour School of Modern History; or
- (h) Honour School of Theology.

It would be out of place to specify here the various divisions, under some of the schools, in which the candidate has a further choice of subjects of study in which he may be examined, and, by satisfying the examiner, obtain his degree; for instance, under the School of Natural Science, after a preliminary examination is passed in the rudiments of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology, the candidate may choose any one or more of the three for the special and final part of the examination which determines his class. The “subjects,” as well as the chief books with which the candidate is expected to be acquainted, are settled by a Board of Studies, and vary from time to timeⁿ.

The necessary schools once passed, it is a question only of time and fees in proceeding to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and then of Master of Arts (B.A. and M.A.) The degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music are somewhat on a different footing, as candidates need not pass the general schools, but only the special examinations appointed.

The degrees in Divinity, in Civil Law, and in Medi-

^m Should a candidate object on religious grounds to this examination, he must hand in a written statement (or his guardian for him, if he be under age) to that effect, and other equivalent matter is substituted for the Thirty-nine Articles or for the Rudiments of Faith and Religion.

ⁿ For full particulars see “The Student’s Handbook to the University of Oxford.”

cine, involve having passed the examinations necessary for the B.A. degree, besides passing such special examination, or performing such exercises, as respectively belong to each. No one, moreover, can proceed in Divinity, unless he be a Priest in Holy Orders.

The degree is the privilege to which all look, and of that there are several kinds. The first, like most "first steps" in life, is the most important, for it cannot be attained until the candidate has overcome the barriers of the schools, satisfying his examiners in three different examinations, popularly called "little go," "moderations," and "great go," that he is a person qualified to be entrusted with such a privilege^o.

General Aspect of the University.

We would, in conclusion, add one remark upon a great distinction that exists between Oxford and foreign

^o The degrees are all marked by a difference of dress. Those commonly seen by the visitor amongst the graduates are the Doctors in Divinity and Masters of Arts, whose every-day habit differs nothing as far as the gown is concerned, it being prince's stuff, or other convenient material, with two long sleeves terminating in a semicircle; the Doctors differ only in wearing in addition to this a silk scarf, and frequently a cassock and bands. The full dress of the Doctors, as seen in Convocation, or in St. Mary's Church on particular days, is of scarlet, with sleeves of black velvet, if in divinity, or pink silk, if in law or medicine. The Bachelors and undergraduates wear, the former a black stuff gown, with long sleeves tapering to a point, and buttoned at the elbow; the latter, if noblemen*, a black silk gown with full sleeves "couped" at the elbows, and a velvet cap with gold tassel; if scholars, the same gown, but of a coarser material, with the ordinary cloth cap and silk tassel; if gentlemen-commoners, a silk gown with plaited sleeves above the elbow, and velvet cap; if commoners, a plain black gown without sleeves, but long strips from the shoulder to the bottom of the dress, plaited towards the top. This is so disliked by the young men, (and in truth it is a most unbecoming costume,) that they frequently carry it on their arm, and the point has more than once been mooted of the advisability of introducing some alteration.

The habit of the nobleman on full-dress occasions is of violet figured damask silk, richly bedight with gold lace.

Universities, namely, that whilst any colleges they may contain are entirely subsidiary to the University life, the fact of the existence in Oxford of five and twenty colleges and halls, containing dwelling-rooms for students, each with its distinct refectory or dining-hall, chapel, and library, has to a great extent merged the University in the colleges. For a long while the colleges and halls, as has been pointed out, actually represented the whole University, and though they now form but a part, still the influence of their organization has given a special character to the two English Universities possessed by no other.

But while the internal constitution of these two Universities differs so entirely from that of any other University or institution in the world, so also does the aspect of the city itself, possessing so many noble buildings connected with the work of education and study which is carried forward within them. Besides these, the public buildings of the University alone are on a more magnificent scale than those of most of the foreign Universities. The Bodleian and Radcliffe Libraries, for instance, with the Schools and the Clarendon building, the Sheldonian Theatre and the Ashmolean Museum, afford such an assemblage of public academical buildings as is not to be found elsewhere.

The City of Oxford.

The city of Oxford is one of the most ancient corporations in the kingdom, and its citizens have always enjoyed the same privileges as those of London. The mayor of Oxford still acts as the royal butler at the coronation, and has the privilege of retaining the gold cup used on that occasion. All the ancient charters recognise the concurrent authority of the Mayor and the

Chancellor of the University, in all matters of police, &c., but the University has always exercised the right of watch and ward over its own members. In early times there were violent and often bloody conflicts on this point, but an amicable arrangement long prevailed that the University should have the watch at night, and the city during the day. The Police Act of 1868 constituted a joint police-force, and thus rendered such disputes impossible.

The History of Oxford may be said to begin with the foundation of a small nunnery, on the ground in the angle formed by the junction of the Cherwell with the Isis, or Thames. We know little of it beyond the short account handed down in the Legends of St. Frideswide, who was the foundress somewhere in the early part of the eighth century. But the first definitely recorded event is under the year 912, when Edward the Elder took possession of Oxford, and, in all probability, the Castle Mound belongs to this period. The records are sufficient to shew that the tower was added to the Castle by Robert D'Oilli in 1071. This, which is still standing, and the tower of St. Michael's, on the city wall, are the only remains we possess of this early period. There is no doubt that the ditches and general line of *enceinte* were marked out round Oxford at this time, but no part of the city wall, which in many parts exists in very perfect condition, can be said to belong to this early date. The remains are of various dates, from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century, as the wall was from time to time repaired, but the same line appears to have been followed out, and the space enclosed is that of a somewhat irregular parallelogram, double from east to west of the length from north to south, with the Castle and ditches surrounding it at the western extremity. Such was the ancient city, but it has extended itself

chiefly in a northerly direction—Balliol, Trinity, Wadham, St. John's College, and Worcester, all being beyond the city walls on the north; Magdalen College, with its own distinct wall of *enceinte*, was built without the city on the east; and beyond it have sprung up, comparatively in recent years, the suburbs in St. Clement's and Cowley parishes. The south and south-east being bounded by the rivers, and meadows intersected with streams, have, for the most part, been left unoccupied, but as we pass towards the western extremity, through the parish of St. Ebbe, we find a large and dense population lining the banks of the streams. Further westward of the Castle, St. Thomas' parish also presents a large assemblage of small tenements. Still the line of the old city can be traced without difficulty, as will be seen by the map appended.

The eastern entrance to Oxford, over Magdalen-bridge, has long been celebrated for its extreme beauty; the northern entrance, down the avenue of trees in St. Giles's, is almost equally so, and bears more resemblance to the Boulevards of Paris and some other foreign cities, than to anything to which we are accustomed in England. It may, indeed, be said with perfect truth, that Oxford, as a whole, is one of the most remarkable and most picturesque cities in Europe. To intelligent foreigners, the very large proportion of the ground covered by the University, its public buildings, its colleges, and their gardens, by which so great variety of effect is produced, must be very striking.

At the same time it must not be overlooked, that in the last fifteen or twenty years great changes have taken place, and the extent of building still going forward is much altering the aspect of Oxford. Many who have left Oxford some few years, when they return, complain that they cannot recognise the Oxford of their day. It is

impossible also to look back on the work of those years with satisfaction. Oxford has been made the field for experiments, and as the fashion of the day has been to look for novelty rather than for harmony, the new buildings are not only incongruous with each other, but appear quite out of place amidst the buildings which were previously here, and disturb the repose which has been so frequently referred to as the characteristic of Oxford. We had, it is true, two rival styles, the Palladian and the late Gothic, side by side, but both were treated with severity and a certain amount of simplicity ; hence the contrast was not so displeasing even where they were brought together. But the many and varied novelties displayed in the new meadow-fronts of Christ Church and Merton, in the New Museum, in the new front of Balliol, and especially in the brickwork of Keble College, form a contrast very far from pleasing amidst the regular masonry, the simple outlines, and the unobtrusive ornament of the buildings previously in existence.

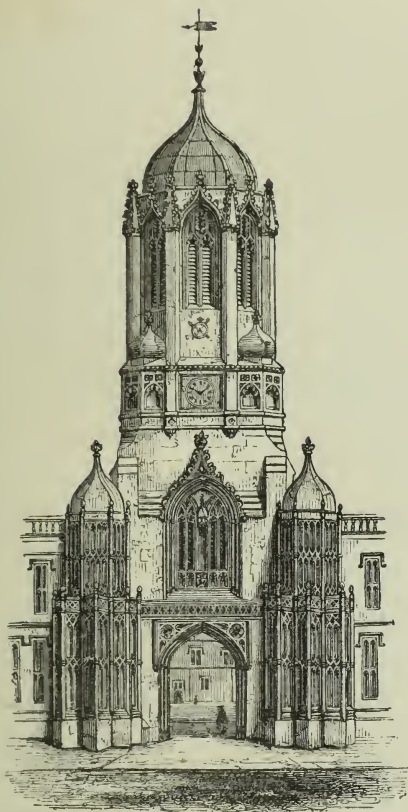


J. L. M. 1840

WEST FRONT OF CHRIST CHURCH

MacKenzie del.

CHRIST CHURCH.



Tom Gate and Tower.

Nunnery founded by St. Frideswide, who died 740.

Nuns supplanted by Secular Canons, *circa* 1004.

Prior Guimond commenced the cathedral, *c.* 1120 ; it was consecrated in 1180.

Lady Elizabeth de Montacute built a chapel, *c.* 1350.

Cardinal Wolsey obtained patent for foundation of the college, 1525.

Henry VIII. re-founded the college, 1532 ; it was surrendered 1545 ; and finally re-established 1546.

THE University, and it will not be too much to say, the country at large, owes this magnificent foundation to the sound wisdom and princely libe-

ality of Cardinal Wolsey. Of this extraordinary man it will be sufficient, in a work like the present, to remark, that he was a native of Ipswich, in Suffolk, educated at Magdalen College in this University, the servant and friend of Kings Henry VII. and VIII., and that his preferments were probably such, when their extent and the rapidity with which he obtained them are considered, as no other Churchman could ever boast; for he was, at various times, Abbot of St. Alban's, Dean of Lincoln, Bishop of Lincoln, of Bath and Wells, of Durham and of Winchester, as well as of Tournay in Flanders. He became also Archbishop of York, Lord High Chancellor of England, and a Cardinal of the Church of Rome.

In proof of his attachment to Oxford, and with the design of advancing the cause of religion and sound learning, this munificent prelate resolved to found a college; and taking advantage of his influence with King Henry VIII., obtained from that monarch the revenues of several of the smaller monasteries and priories, for the suppression of which he had previously gained the consent of Pope Clement VII., and the whole of whose annual revenues amounted to no less than 3,000 ducats of gold. After these preliminaries, Wolsey, in 1525, obtained from the King letters patent, authorizing the erection of his college; and the original design of the founder contemplated a dean, a sub-dean, one hundred canons, (sixty of a superior, and forty of a lower, grade,) together with ten public readers, thirteen chaplains, an organist, twelve clerks, and thirteen choristers. Before, however, this magnificent design could be completed,

Wolsey had lost the favour of his sovereign, and the King having, immediately on the Cardinal's fall, taken possession of the revenues, actual and in prospect, intended for the support of the contemplated establishment, the design had well-nigh fallen to the ground. To the credit of Wolsey it must be told, that in the midst of all his troubles his anxiety for his new college was unabated; and it is upon record, that among his last petitions to the King, was an urgent request that "His Majesty would suffer his college at Oxford to go on." Touched, perhaps, by this appeal from his former favourite, and urged by the solicitations of those who regretted the injury religion and good learning had sustained by the abandonment of Wolsey's project, Henry, in 1532, consented to restore, not without mutilations, what had been the Cardinal's college; and transferring the credit of the measure to himself, became the founder of the *College of King Henry the Eighth*, which he endowed with an annual revenue of 2,000*l.*^a, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Frideswide.

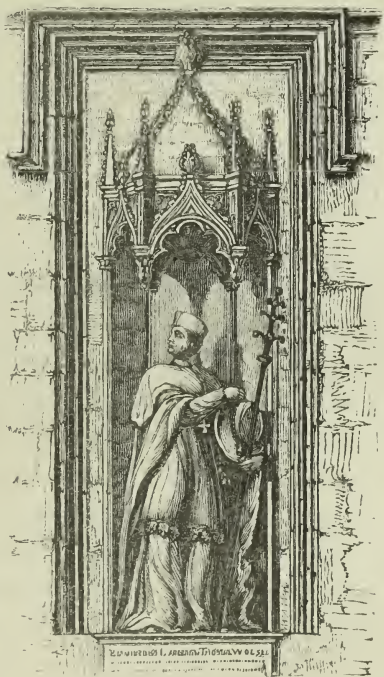


Figure of Wolsey.

^a Equal to about 40,000*l.* of our money.

Here, then, we have the first draught of the college: but even this arrangement was not of long continuance. In 1546, Henry having previously (and, it may be conjectured, in some measure by way of reparation for the destruction of so many religious bodies,) erected, among other new bishoprics, the see of Oxford, resolved to connect it with his lately-endowed college. He accordingly procured a surrender of its site and possessions, and then, removing the see from Osney Abbey, where he had first fixed it, to St. Frideswide's, he established a foundation partly academical and partly cathedral, which, though at first called Cardinal College after its founder, has since his fall been known as CHRIST CHURCH, and has not, it may be safely affirmed, any precise parallel in the world.

The members of Christ Church, as now regulated, may thus be enumerated:—the dean, six canons, six chaplains, a schoolmaster, an organist, eleven clerks, and eight choristers, with eighty students. These form the foundation; to which may be added, noblemen, gentlemen-commoners, and commoners, amounting generally to between 1100 and 1200,—of whom over 600 are Members of Convocation, and about 250 undergraduates.

Entering at the great gate, commonly known as *Tom Gate*, from the cupola containing the great bell so named, which formerly belonged to Osney Abbey^b, the visitor at once finds himself in the

^b This bell was re-cast in 1680, its weight being about 17,000 pounds; nearly double the weight of the great bell in St. Paul's, London. This bell has always been represented as one of the finest in England, but even at the risk of dispelling an illusion under which most Oxford men have laboured, and which every member of Christ Church has indulged in from 1680 to the present time, touching the fancied superiority of mighty Tom, it must be con-



T. Mackenzie

J. Le Breux

STAIRCASE TO THE HALL, CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

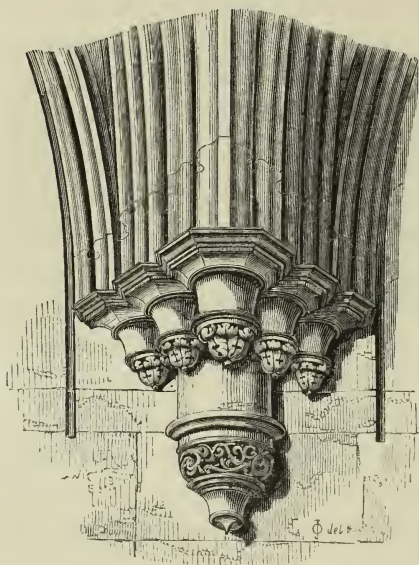
largest and most noble quadrangle in Oxford. It is alone sufficient to prove the magnificent notions of Wolsey, for this quadrangle formed a part of his original design, and its dimensions are 264 feet by 261.

There can be little doubt that the original design contemplated a cloister entirely round the quadrangle, which would have extended over part of what now forms the terrace-walk; the shafts and the marks of the arches from which the vaults were to spring are distinctly visible^c. In the year 1665, the surface of the area was dug away to about the depth of three feet, doubtless to give the appearance of additional height to the surrounding buildings; and this purpose will be furthered by the lowering of the terrace, now in progress. It is not unworthy of remark that during the time of the civil wars the most criminal destruction of this noble fabric was connived at, if not actually perpetrated, by those who then had possession of the college. In an account given by the dean and canons in 1670, they state, that not only had the entire revenues of the college been exhausted by the intruding dean and chapter, but that the whole of the unfinished work on the north side of the great quadrangle was demolished, and the timbers actually

fessed that it is neither an accurate nor a musical bell. The note, as we are assured by the learned in these matters, ought to be B flat, but is not so. On the contrary, the bell is imperfect and inharmonious, and requires, in the opinion of those best informed and of most experience, to be re-cast. It is hung below the level of the openings, which in some degree impedes the sound. It is, however, still a great curiosity, and may be seen by applying to the porter at Tom-Gate lodge.

^c "The teeth-stones of the projected cloister, and some of the pilasters, had probably been begun, but were afterwards removed, and smoothed to the wall. For uniformity' sake, care was taken to make the same marks in the new part, finished in 1665."—*Gutch's Wood*, p. 447.

sawed down from the walls and roof, and *applied to fire-wood*,—thus entailing upon their successors these expensive and substantial repairs, as well as the ripping up and re-roofing almost every part of the college. This statement will place the date of the great quadrangle as it at present appears finished by a very inappropriate Italian balustrade^d, between the years 1660 and 1668. The tower over the gateway, commonly known by the name of Tom Tower, which had been begun by Wolsey, was completed by Sir Christopher Wren about 1682^e.



Corbel and Springing of the Fan-work.

Over the gateway in the quadrangle is a statue of Queen Anne, with the following inscription, and her arms under it: "ANNÆ PRINCIPI OPTIMÆ SECRETA- RIUS IPSIUS PRINCI- PALIS ROBERTUS HARLEY HAC IN SEDE POSUIT QUOD ILLAM COLERET ET HANC AMARET." Robert Harley, the favourite minister of Queen Anne, was a

Christ Church man, and a benefactor to the college.

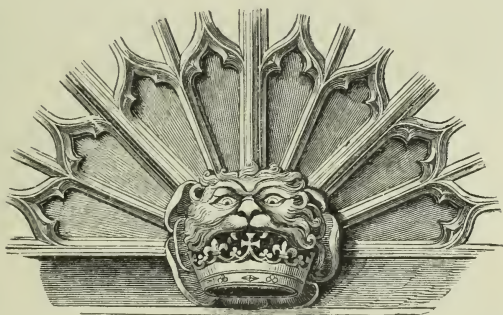
^d Part of this fell in the great storm of the night of Dec. 15, 1872, and the remainder will, it is understood, shortly disappear, making room for something more suitable.

^e The vault of the archway under this tower is carved with the arms of the various benefactors who contributed funds for the rebuilding of the quadrangle. It is to be regretted that they are not brought out by colouring. The student of heraldry will find them enumerated in Gutch's *Wood*, p. 449.

On the south side of this quadrangle stands the HALL, the staircase to which cannot but be admired. This, it is evident, was originally within a tower at the angle of the quadrangle, as shewn in old views, and by the old roof which still exists above the vault. The bells have been recently transferred hither from the cathedral tower, which was unable to bear them; and it is proposed to erect a suitable tower round them, which will conceal the wooden casing, which has been for the last few years an eyesore to every one. The present vault and the central pillar were built about 1640: on the bosses of the vault are the arms of Charles I., and the Prince's feathers for the Prince of Wales. The staircase and lobby were altered as they now appear early in the present century, under the superintendence of Wyatt. The stone roof, the fan-work, and the single supporting pillar, will not fail to strike every person on his approach to the hall.

CHRIST CHURCH HALL is one hundred and fifteen feet by forty,

and fifty in height. The roof is of carved oak, with very elegant pendants, profusely decorated with the armorial bearings of



Q 25 W 1 T. del. W. Mac

Springing of the Fan-tracery.

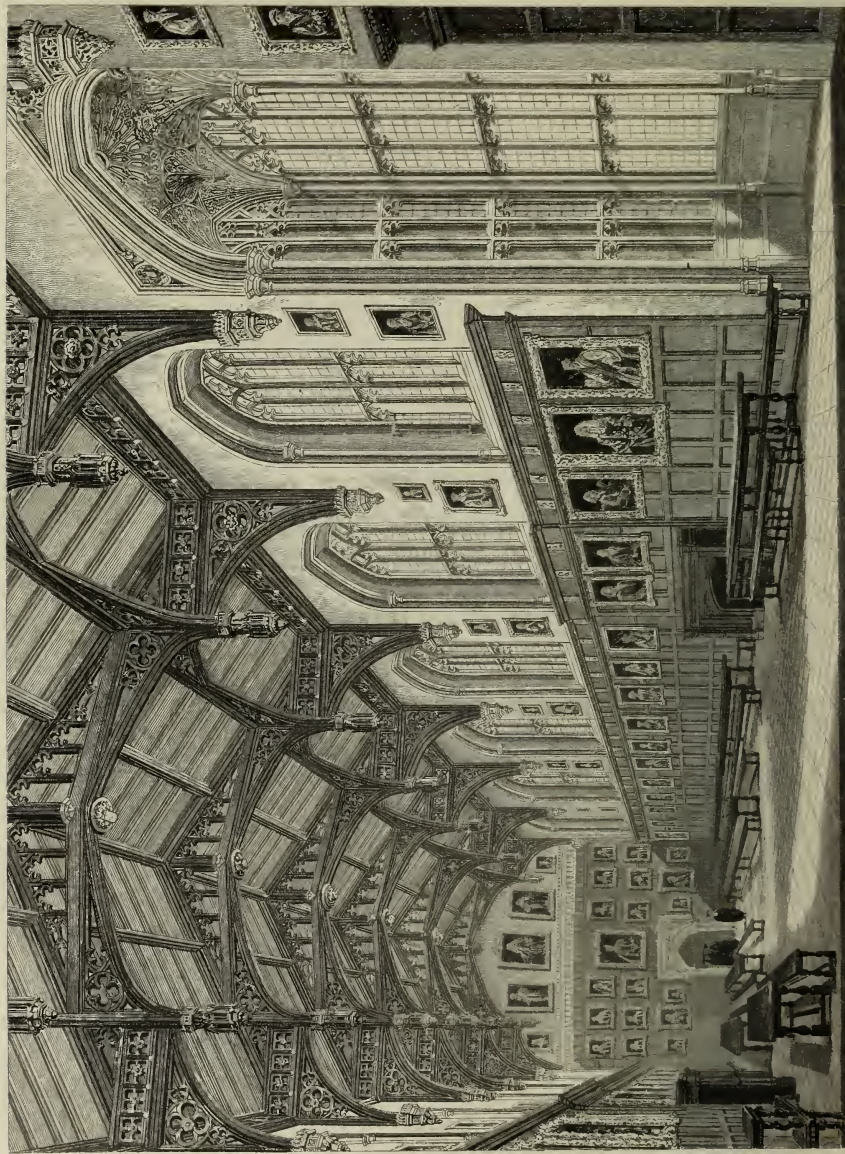
King Henry VIII, and Cardinal Wolsey, and has the date 1529. At the south end of the dais (or raised platform for the high table) is a fine bay-

window, having a very rich vault with fan-tracery. It may be safely averred that there is not a more magnificent refectory in England, and as such it will attract the attention of all who visit the University. Here especially, although the same prevails throughout the collegiate establishments, will be seen the ancient arrangement of the royal, the baronial, or the academical dining-hall. The raised *dais*, or platform, at the upper end, for the monarch, or the peer, or the dean and canons, or warden and senior fellows, as the case applied; the side-tables for the officers of state, or the knights and gentlemen-at-arms, or the masters and bachelors by degree; whilst towards the bottom of the room were entertained the followers of the court, or the retainers of the baron, or the juniors of the college.

The hall is wainscoted to about half the height of the walls, and on the top of the wainscot is a handsome cornice-moulding in the style of Wolsey's work: beneath this is a series of shields of arms, emblazoned with the bearings of Henry VIII. and Wolsey alternate, with those of some other benefactors^f.

The roof was damaged by a fire in 1720, and repaired at the expense of Dr. John Hammond, a canon; and was again repaired in 1750 by Dr.

^f In the roof are the arms of Cardinal Wolsey and the See of Winchester. In the west window are the arms of Wolsey, Henry VIII., the See of Bath impaling Wolsey, Durham and Wolsey, Lincoln and Wolsey, the abbey of St. Alban's and Wolsey, See of York and Wolsey; also Wolsey's crest, a leopard's face set in a ducal crown *or*, and his badges:—1. Two pillars or maces set saltirewise, *arg.*, (one of which was carried before him as Cardinal, the other as Legate *à latere*,) surmounted with a crozier. 2. Two keys put saltirewise, *arg.*, surmounted with a golden crown. 3. Two pickaxes saltirewise, *arg.*, surmounted with a crozier.

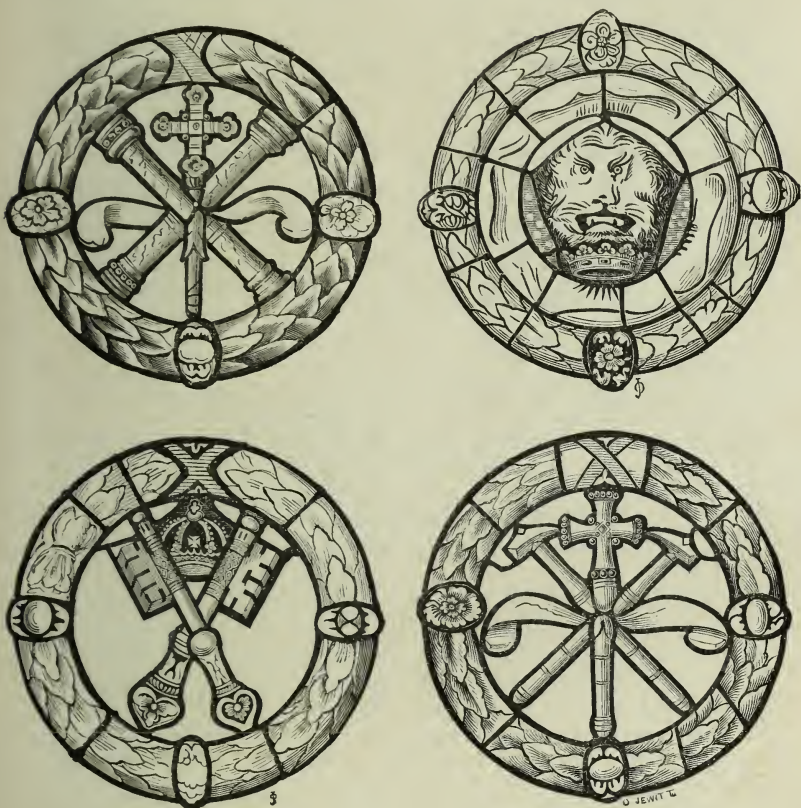


INTERIOR OF THE HALL, CHRIST CHURCH

F. Macdonald, del.

Le Peux, sculp.

Gregory, canon, afterwards Dean. The bay-window to the right of the dais is filled with glass given by Archdeacon Clerke, in honour of the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark, whose arms are here displayed.



But to many, perhaps, the most interesting feature of Christ Church hall will be the collection of original portraits with which the walls are adorned. With the exception of the founders, the portraits are those of *dependent* members only, such as have been on the foundation of the society as students,

canons, or deans. This will account for the absence of many portraits of those who have been illustrious as statesmen, warriors, divines, or men of letters, who were formerly educated in this house; whilst, at the same time, the great number of distinguished Englishmen who claim a place in this hall from having been actually on the foundation of Christ Church will not fail to excite surprise and admiration.

The portraits are about 70 in number, and many of them worthy attention as works of art, as well as grateful reminiscences of those they represent. Of artists, there are specimens of the most eminent, from Holbein to the present time.

Over the Entrance, beginning on the left.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 45 Richard, Marquess Wellesley, Governor-General of India, 1797, by Bates. | 55 Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., by Pickersgill. |
| 46 William Murray, first Earl of Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, ob. 1793, by Martin. | 56 W. Hart Coleridge, first Bishop of Barbadoes, 1811, by Phillips. |
| 47 William Wyndham, Lord Grenville, D.C.L., Chancellor of the University, 1809—34, by Owen. | 57 W. Courtenay, Earl of Devon, High Steward of the University, 1838—59, by Mrs. Walker. |
| 48 Thomas Vowler Short, Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1841; of St. Asaph, 1846; by Shee. | 58 Sir W. Elias Taunton, Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench, 1830, by Briggs. |
| 49 John Randolph, Bishop of Oxford, 1799; of Bangor, 1806; of London, 1809; by Owen. | 59 Euseby Cleaver, Bishop of Cork, 1789; of Leighlin and Ferns, 1789; Archbishop of Dublin, 1809; by Romney. |
| 50 J. Thomas James, Bishop of Calcutta, 1829, by Faulkner. | 60 Dr. W. Stratford, Canon, 1703, by Dhall. |
| 51 Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., President of the Board of Control, 1823, by Shee. | 61 Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1671, by Lely. |
| 52 W. Jackson, Canon; Bishop of Oxford, 1812; by Owen. | 62 Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart., Bishop of Bristol, 1685; of Exeter, 1689; of Winchester, 1707; by Kneller. |
| 53 William Bissett, Bishop of Raphoe, 1822, by Lawrence. | 63 George Grenville, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1763, by Ramsay. |
| | 64 Charles Thomas Longley, Bishop of Ripon, 1836; of Durham, 1856; Archbishop of York, 1860; of Canterbury, 1862; by Briggs. |
| | 65 Hon. Edward Venables Vernon Harcourt, Bishop of Carlisle, 1791; Archbishop of York, 1808; by Hoppner. |

Left side of the Hall.

- 54 George Murray, Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1814; of Rochester, 1827; by Faulkner.

- 66 William Wake^g, Bishop of Lincoln, 1705; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1715.
 67 Charles Boyle^g, Earl of Ossory, 1703.
 68 Welbore Ellis, 1st Lord Mendip, by Gainsborough.
 69 Richard Robinson^h, Bishop of Killala, 1751; of Leighlin and Ferns, 1759; of Kildare, 1760; Archbishop of Armagh, 1765; by Reynolds.
 70 Sir John Skynner, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1777, by Gainsborough.

Beyond the Oriel.

- 23 Thomas Gaisford, Dean, 1831—55, by Pickersgill.
 17 John Conybeare, Dean, 1733; Bishop of Bristol, 1750.
 7 Richard Corbet, Dean, 1620; Bishop of Oxford, 1628; of Norwich, 1632; by Vandyck.
 22 Samuel Smith, Dean, 1824—31, by Pickersgill.
 21 Charles H. Hall, Dean, 1809—24; Dean of Durham, 1824; by Newton.

Over the High Table.

- 10 George Morley, Dean, 1660; Bp. of Worcester, 1660; of Winchester, 1662; by Lely.
 19 Lewis Bagot, Dean, 1777; Bishop of Bristol, 1782; of Norwich, 1783; of St. Asaph, 1790; by Hoppner.
 15 Hugh Boulter, Dean, 1719; Bp. of Bristol, 1719; Archbishop of Armagh, 1723.
 6 John King, Dean, 1605—11; Bp. of London, 1611; by Corn. Jansen.
 3 Cardinal Wolsey, by Holbein.
 20 Cyril Jackson, Dean, 1783—1809, by Owen.

- 1 King Henry VIII., by Holbein.
 11 John Fell, Dean, 1660; Bishop of Oxford, 1676, after Lely.
 2 Queen Elizabeth, by Zuccherò.
 18 William Markhamⁱ, Dean, 1767; Bishop of Chester, 1771; Archbishop of York, 1777; by Reynolds.
 14 George Smalridge, Dean, 1713; Bishop of Bristol, 1714; by Kneller.
 8 Brian Duppa, Dean, 1629; Bishop of Chichester, 1638; of Salisbury, 1641; of Winchester, 1660; by Van Loo.
 4 Tobias Matthew, Dean, 1576; Bishop of Durham, 1595; Archbishop of York, 1605.
 9 Samuel Fell, Dean, 1638—48.
 13 Francis Atterbury, Dean, 1711; Bishop of Rochester, 1713; by Kneller.
 5 Thomas Ravys, Dean, 1594; Bp. of Gloucester, 1604; of London, 1607; one of the Translators of the Bible.
 12 Henry Aldrich^k, Dean, 1689—1711, by Kneller.
 16 William Bradshaw, Dean, 1724; Bp. of Bristol, 1724; by Zeeman.

Right side of the Hall.

- 24 John Nicoll, Canon, 1751, by Reynolds.
 25 Richard Frewin, M.D., Camden Professor, 1727—61.
 26 George Canning, Prime Minister, 1827, by Lawrence.
 27 Richard Busby, the celebrated Head Master of Westminster School, 1638—95; with his son, Philip Henry; by Riley.
 28 William Eden, first Lord Auckland, by Lawrence.
 29 George Hooper, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1703; of Bath and Wells, 1704; by Hogarth.

^g Archbishop Wake and Boyle bequeathed their libraries to Christ Church.

^h There is a traditionary anecdote that the Archbishop was strongly averse to sitting for his picture, and that Sir Joshua caught the likeness when the Archbishop, looking round from his studies, may be supposed to be enquiring why he was interrupted for the purpose of introducing the painter.

ⁱ Sir Joshua Reynolds has in this picture successfully ventured on a light background, notwithstanding the difficulty always complained of by painters of the pictures of Bishops, from the quantity of white in the lawn sleeves.

^k The only portrait ever taken of Dean Aldrich. Vid. Hearne's Remains, March 14, 1718-19.

- 30 David Murray, Viscount Stormont, by Romney.
- 31 John Locke, Student, 1652, by Lely.
- 32 Dr. Fell, afterwards Bishop of Oxford; Dr. Dolben, afterwards Archbishop of York; and Dr. Allestree, afterwards Canon. Three divines, who met for worship according to the rites of the Church of England, when the Liturgy was prohibited by Parliament during the Great Rebellion; copied from Lely.
- 33 Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1802—17; first Lord Colchester; by Northcote.
- 34 William Carey, Bishop of Exeter, 1820; of St. Asaph, 1830; by S. W. Reynolds.
- 35 Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1812, Baron Bexley; by Owen.
- 36 Samuel Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, 1808, by Northcote.
- 37 John Freind, M.D., by Kneller.
- 38 Sir Archibald Macdonald, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1793, by Romney.
- 39 John Dolben, Bishop of Rochester, 1666; Archbishop of York, 1683. He was wounded at the battle of Marston Moor.
- 40 Sir Gilbert Dolben, Student, 1674, by Kneller.
- 41 Dr. Phineas Pett, Principal of St. Mary Hall, 1801—15; Canon, 1815; copy from Owen.
- 42 Sir T. Andrew Strange, Chief Justice of Madras, 1797, by Shee.
- 43 Hon. Edward Legge, Bishop of Oxford, 1815; copy from Owen.
- 44 Hon. William Pitt-Amhurst, Governor-General of India, 1822, first Lord Amhurst; by Say.

In the Lobby are to be seen :—

To the left hand.

Chamberlain Cook, 1755.
 Charles Hickman, Bishop of Derry, 1702, by H. Hall.
 Sir John Dolben, Bart., Prebendary of Durham, ob. 1756.
 Francis Gastrell, Canon; Bishop of Chester, 1714; by D. Hall.
 Rt. Hon. William Bromley, D.C.L., M.P. for the University, 1701—1732; Speaker, 1710.

On the side of the Hall Door.

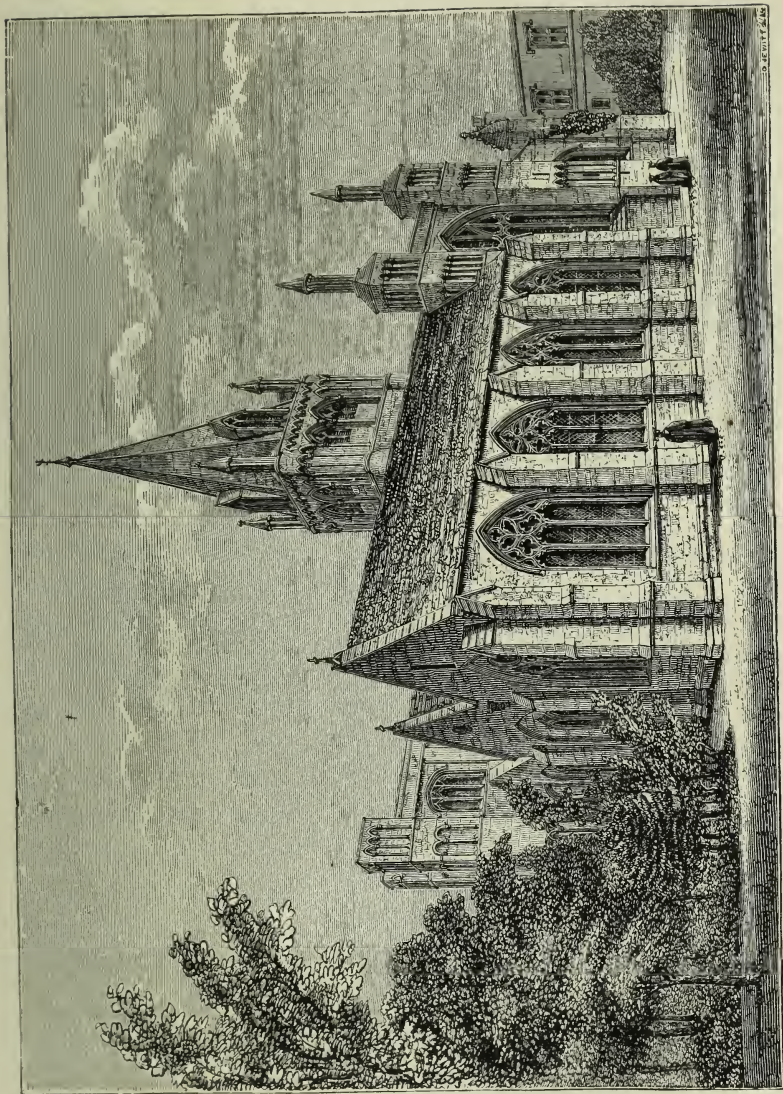
John Piers, Dean, 1570; Bishop of Rochester, 1576; of Salisbury, 1577; Archbishop of York, 1588.
 Francis Godwin, Bishop of Llandaff, 1601; of Hereford, 1617.
 Milo Smith, Bp. of Gloucester, 1612.
 Dudley Carleton, Visc. Dorchester, 1628, by Vandyke.
 George Griffith, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1660.
 John Howson, Canon; Bishop of Oxford, 1619; of Durham, 1628.
 Thomas Godwin, Dean, 1565; Dean of Canterbury, 1566; Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1584.
 Bentinck, Duke of Portland, Chancellor of the University, 1792—1809, by Romney.
 Martin Heaton, Canon; Dean of Winchester; Bishop of Ely, 1600.

John Bancroft, Master of University College, 1609; Bishop of Oxford, 1652. He fixed the episcopal residence at Cuddesdon.
 Herbert Westphaling, Canon; Bishop of Hereford, 1586.
 Henry King, Dean of Rochester; Bp. of Chichester, 1641.
 Sir Henry Bennett, Duke of Arlington, 1664, by Lely.
 Antony Alsop, Prebendary of Winchester, 1715, by Van Somnam.
 William James, Dean, 1584-94; Dean of Durham, 1595; Bp. of Durham, 1606.

On the Staircase side.

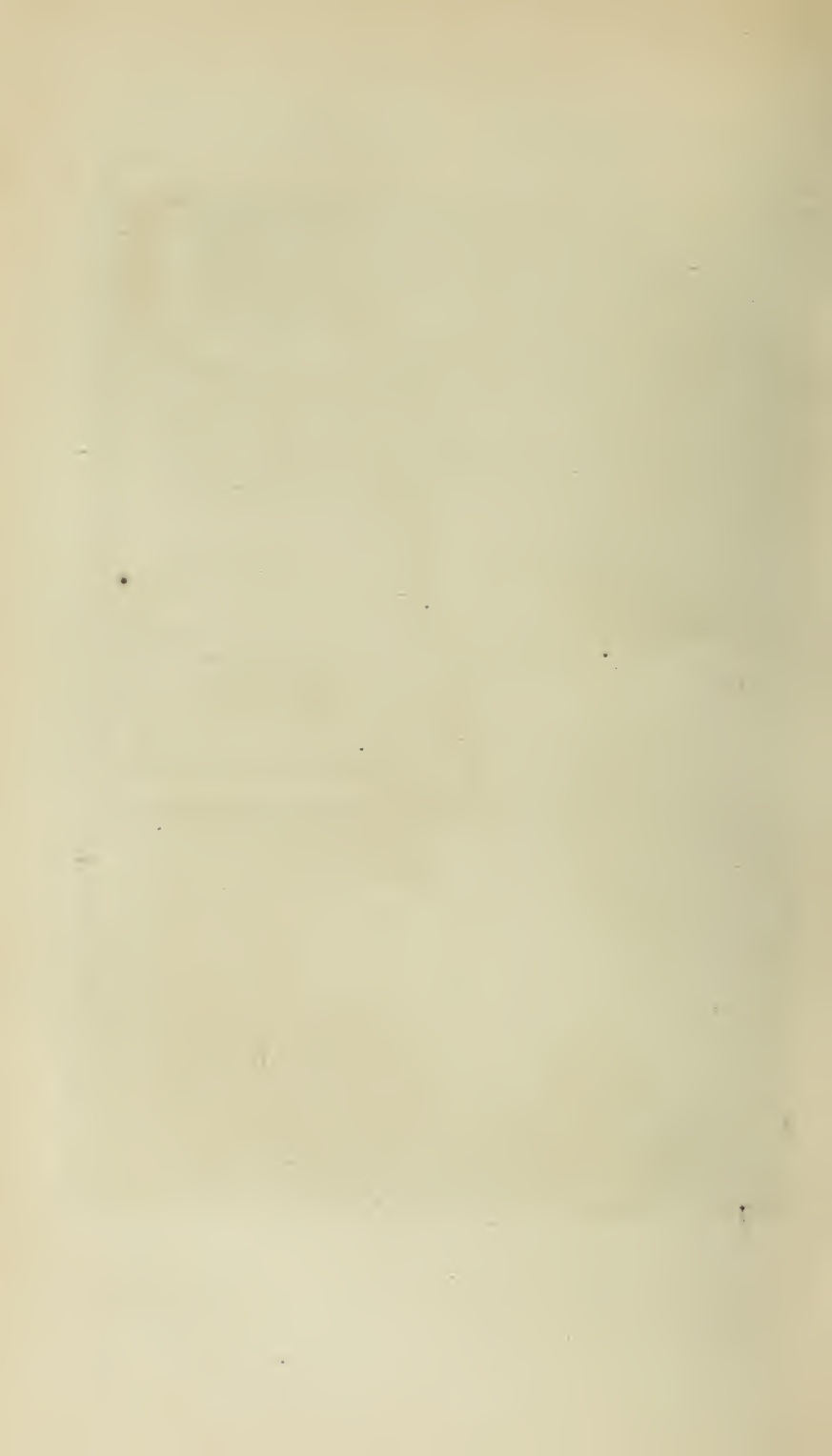
Louis de Visme, Ambassador to Sweden, 1773, by Raphael Mengs.
 Sir Matthew Skinner, M.P. for the city, 1734; Chief Justice of Chester, 1789.
 George Stone, Abp. of Armagh, 1747.
 Robert Sanderson, Canon; Bishop of Lincoln, 1660; Author of "Cases of Conscience."
 Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Kildare, 1705; of Meath, 1731.
 Hon. Robert Hay Drummond, Archbishop of York, 1761.
 Charles Este, Bishop of Ossory, 1731; of Waterford, 1740.
 Lancelot Blackburn, Bishop of Exeter, 1717; Archbishop of York, 1724.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.



View from the North-West.

(To face p. 12.)



On the Staircase to the Hall is the entrance to the Lecture-room, in which are the following portraits :—

John King, Esq., Auditor of Christ Church.

Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford, fl. 1741; founder of the Harleian Library; by Kneller.

Robert Clavering, Canon, 1715; Bp. of Llandaff, 1724; of Peterborough, 1728.

William Moreton, Bishop of Kildare, 1681; of Meath, 1705.

Thomas Tanner, Canon, 1723; Bp. of St. Asaph, 1731.

Robert Harley, 4th Earl of Oxford, ob. 1790.

Sir Francis Barnard, Bart., ob. 1769.

Robert Freind, Canon, 1737.

Sir J. English Dolben, Bart., 1768, by Perigal.

Sir William Dolben, Bart., 1744, by Matthew Brown.

Michael Cox, Bishop of Ossory, 1743; Archbishop of Cashel, 1754.

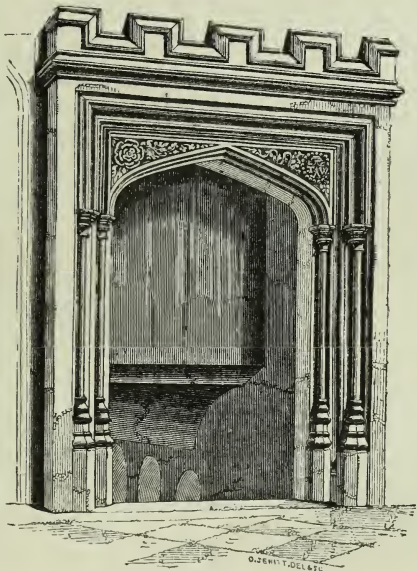
Charles Moss, Bishop of Oxford, 1807, by Hoppner junior.

Martin Benson, Bishop of Gloucester, 1734.

Thomas Pelling, D.D., 1689.

Passing from the hall by a flight of stairs on the right, the KITCHEN will be the next object of curiosity, and it is an object well worth attention, for it was the first building erected by Wolsey in his new college, and has undergone no material alteration, either in shape, size, or arrangement. It is a good specimen of an ancient English kitchen.

In the court at the back of the hall, and near the kitchen, is the Anatomy School, a small building in the Grecian style of architecture, erected about 1750, by Dr. Lee, who

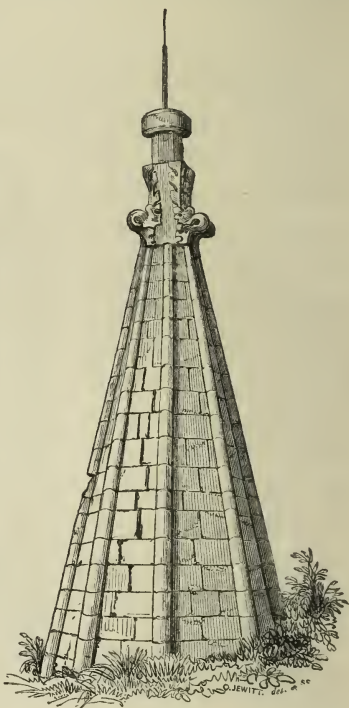


Doorway to Kitchen staircase.

also founded a Readership of Anatomy. The anatomical preparations, formerly kept here, have been removed to the New Museum.

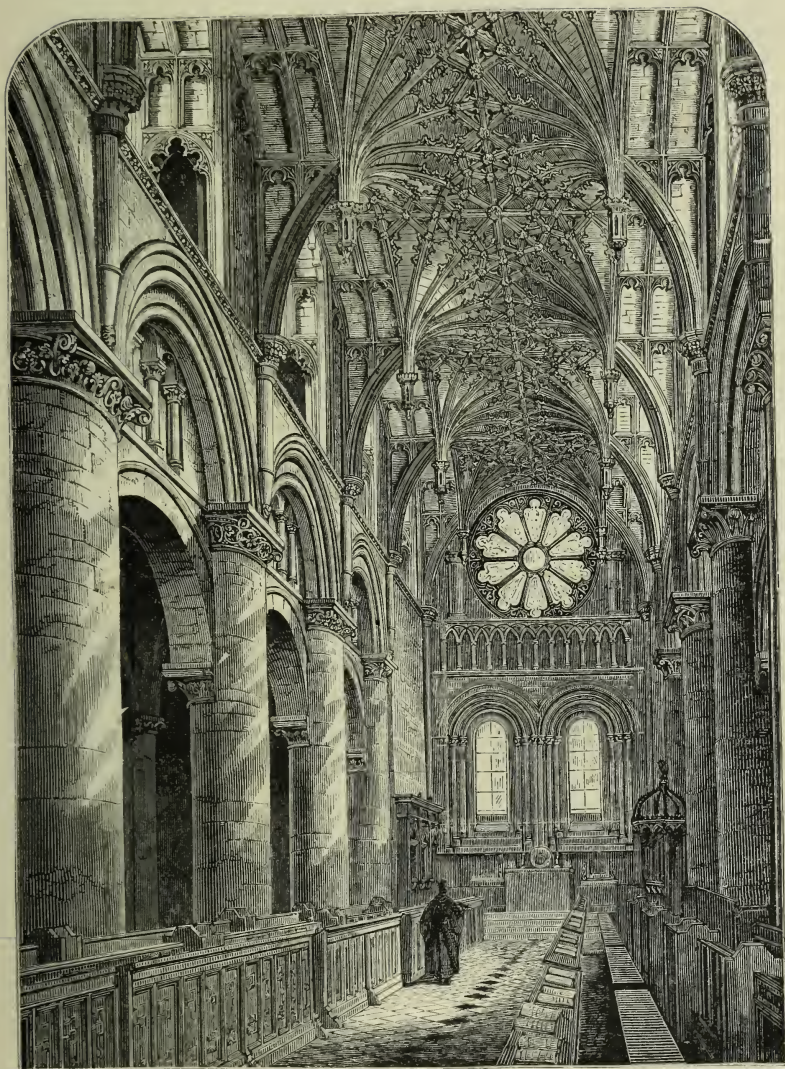
From the kitchen-passage is an opening into the CHAPLAINS' QUADRANGLE, on the north side of which is what once was the refectory of St. Frideswide's Priory, afterwards the library of the college, but now converted into rooms for undergraduates. The remains of the pulpit used for reading the lessons during dinner may be distinctly traced; it was in a small oriel window, the lights of which are now walled up: on the north side of the old refectory, facing the cathedral, the windows are perfect. The south side of the Chaplains' Quadrangle was rebuilt about 1670, having been destroyed by fire a few years before that period. But this erection, as well as Fell's Buildings further east, was again destroyed in 1864, to make way for the handsome and lofty pile which now fronts the Broad Walk, completed under the direction of Mr. Deane, in 1866.

The CATHEDRAL is also the college chapel; it formed a part of St. Frideswide's Priory, and suffered considerable mutilation from the hands of Wolsey. Intending to erect for



Top of the Old Spire.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

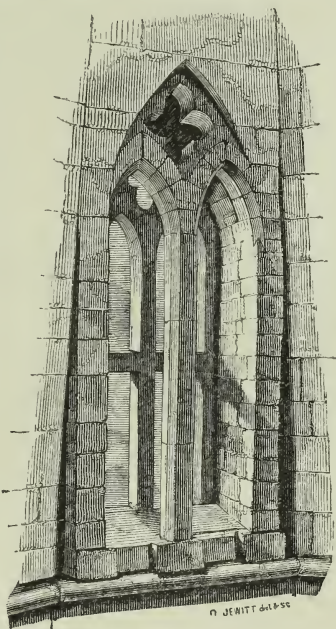


G. KILGILL del. & Sc.

The Choir.

(To face p. 14)

public services a new church¹ worthy of his own foundation, and perhaps little regarding the ancient structure, the Cardinal commenced his preparations for his college by pulling down fifty feet of the west end of St. Frideswide's Church, and the whole western side of the cloister. The rest was to remain as a chapel for the private prayers of the community. But with all these disadvantages, there is still much that is good left in the cathedral. The building is undoubtedly of the twelfth century, having a lantern, and over it a spire in the centre, which, although not a part of the original design, is, if we mistake not, one of the earliest in the kingdom. The upper part of the spire was rebuilt a few years since, and the decayed old work built up, to preserve it, in the verger's garden at the back of the cathedral. The architectural student will find the interior of the tower and spire will repay the trouble of examining. The lower part was evidently intended, as is now the case, to be open from the church below as a lantern, and the walls are ornamented with a fine Norman arcade. The spire-lights, or windows, with their



Spire-light.

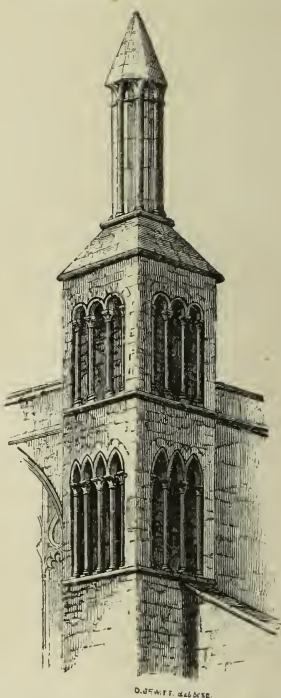
¹ The walls were already raised some feet above the ground on the north side of the great quadrangle, when the Cardinal fell.

double plane of tracery, and square mullions, are uncommon.

The east end of the cathedral can also be seen from the verger's garden, and is well worthy of notice, having been in 1871 admirably restored by Mr. Scott, following out the original design, of which fragments appeared built into the east wall. A fine wheel-window over two round-headed lights has thus taken the place of the original one, which had been almost entirely destroyed to make room for a Decorated window early in the fourteenth century.

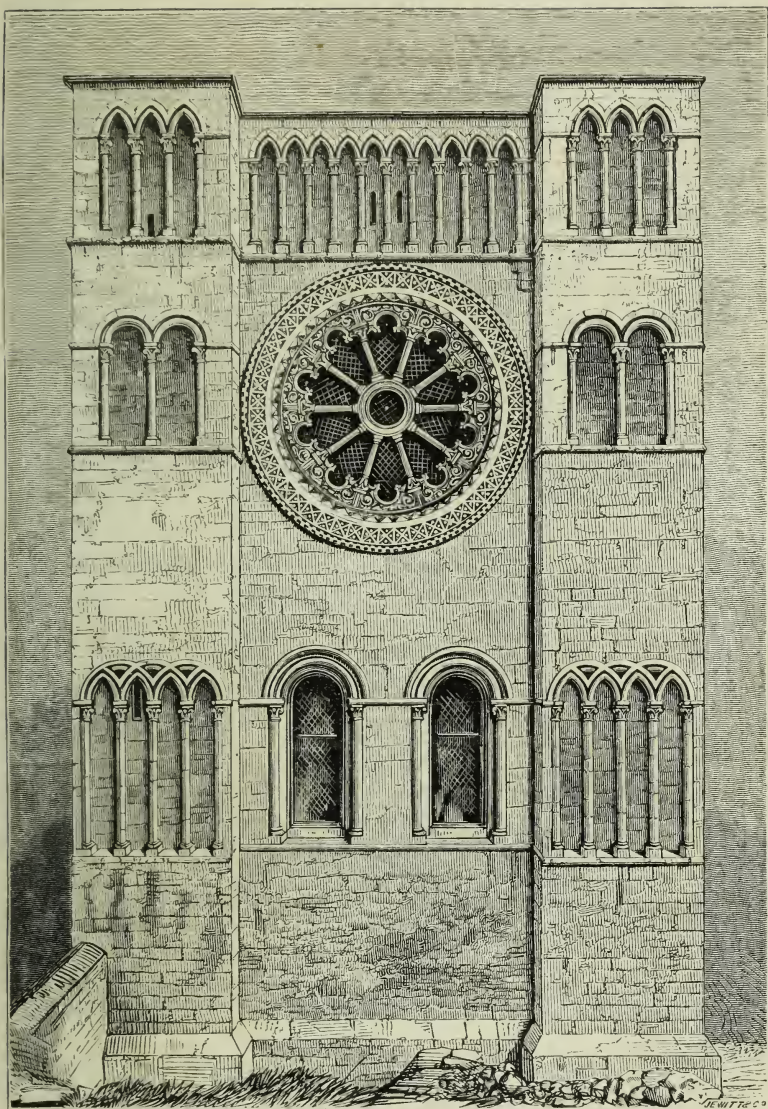
There are square turrets at the angles, enriched with arcades of the transition from the Norman style; the lower arcade having the arches intersecting, the middle one round, and the upper one pointed. The pinnacles at the corners of the north transept are also very remarkable, with arcades on the sides of the more massive part, and a set-off to reduce them to the size of the actual pinnacle, which is also ornamented with shafts, and has a conical termination.

The church itself is cruciform, with many comparatively modern insertions; but the choir is particularly deserving of notice, both from the singularity of the arches, which are double, a lower arch



Turret and Pinnacle of North Transept.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

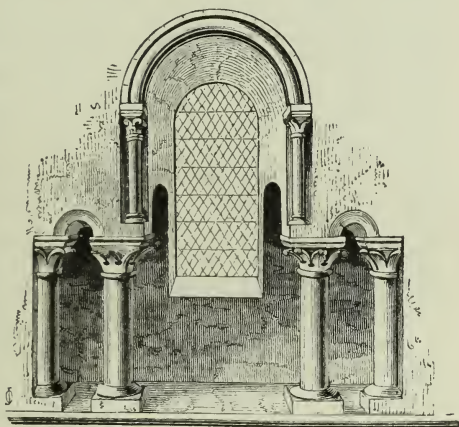


The East End, restored 1874.

(To face p. 16.)

springing from corbels attached to the piers, and also from the beauty of the groined roof, with its rich pendants: these were added by Wolsey, and although perhaps not in strict harmony with the original building, they still add greatly to the splendour and magnificence of the whole. In the north transept the alterations of Wolsey had been commenced according to the will of James Zouch, who is buried against the north wall, but they were stopped short by the cardinal's fall. The end window of the clerestory on each side has been altered,—the rest have not; and the vaulting-shafts have been inserted, but the vaulting not carried further.

The clerestory windows are very good examples of the latest Norman style; those of the transepts are round-headed, in the nave they are pointed; each of them has two small side-arches within, carrying the jambs of the window, each of which is enriched with a shaft on the



Clerestory Window of Transept, c. 1180.

angle; and the passage in the thickness of the wall passes behind the sub-arches and through the jambs.

The eastern arches of the north transept were once filled with screens of the latest Gothic, with doorways of the Renaissance style, leaving circular openings formed by the Norman arch above and the top of the screens below: the effect was very

singular, and probably unique, but not pleasing; and the chapels were in the last alterations thrown open to the transept.

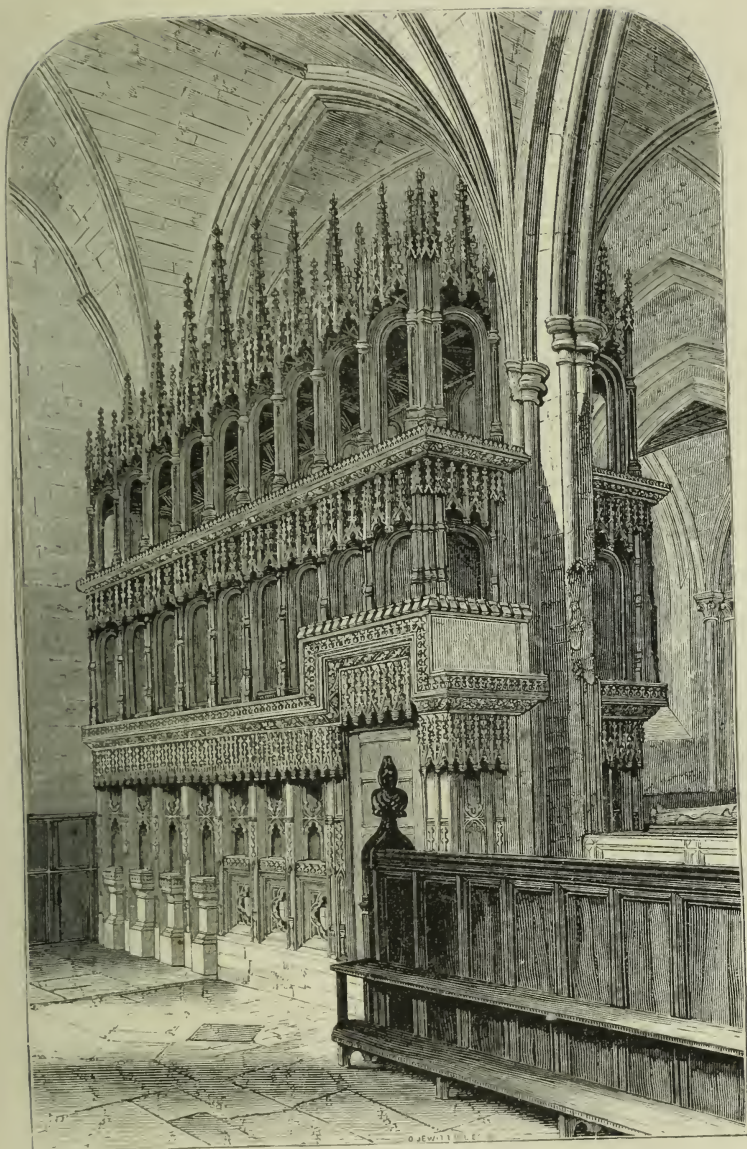
It would be impossible to pass over the monuments which enrich this cathedral. Among the most striking is—the tomb of Bishop King, in the south aisle of the choir; it is a rich specimen of panelling of the latest Gothic: and in the window above it is his effigy in painted glass, with a view of the ruins of Osney Abbey in the corner, said to be the only authentic representation of them. Dr. King was the last abbot of Osney and first bishop of Oxford. On the eastern pillar of this aisle, some remains of colouring have been preserved—just enough to shew how the choir was originally coloured. Also that of the Lady Elizabeth



Panel from the Tomb of Lady Elizabeth de Montacute.

de Montacute, who built the beautiful chapel which now forms the north aisle, and is said to have given

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.



St. Frideswide's Shrine.

(To face p. 18.)

to St. Frideswide's the meadow now so well known as the Christ Church Walk. This tomb is of the altar form, with a recumbent effigy in the costume of the fourteenth century, very beautifully carved, and retaining the original colouring; on the sides of the tomb are small figures, or weepers, representing the different members of the family: these are mutilated, but the beautiful panels at each end, with the symbols of the Evangelists, have escaped injury. And that commonly called the shrine of St. Frideswide, the workmanship of which is certainly of the fifteenth, or beginning of the sixteenth, century. The lower part is of stone, the upper part of wood: within the lower part is a tomb of the altar form, with the matrices of brasses of a male and female figure of the fifteenth century, said by a doubtful tradition to have been representations of the father and mother of St. Frideswide. But in truth the wooden part only belonged to St. Frideswide's shrine, being the watching chamber, of the date of Henry VII. or VIII. The matrices look like the marks of brasses of some merchant and his wife; perhaps the donors of the panelled work. The real shrine was broken up at the Reformation, as is sufficiently clear from fragments of work once belonging to it, which were found during the recent alterations, embedded in different parts.

There are also many other tombs of ancient date, to which it is more easy to attach names than to substantiate the authenticity of the appropriation; including a very fine one with a beautiful canopy of the time of Edward I., attributed to Prior Guimond,—but if so, erected to his memory long after his death. Another fine altar-tomb of the fifteenth

century, in the Lady-chapel, should be noticed : upon it is the effigy of a man in armour, with his head resting on his helmet, the crest formed by a bull's head, his feet on a dog ; and on the sides are panels quatrefoiled with shields, painted with the arms of several noble families with which he was connected. It has been commonly called Sir Henry de Bathe's, but is the tomb of Sir George Nowers, (or De Nodariis,) who died in 1425.

Under the great north window is another panell'd altar-tomb, with the matrices of brasses upon it ; and on a shield in front is an ink-horn, shewing that the monk here interred was a scribe of the name of James Souch, or Zouch, who died in 1503, and left money towards the vaulting of the church ^m. Among the more modern monuments should be noticed the singularly characteristic bust of Burton, the well-known author of "The Anatomy of Melancholy," with a curious calculation of his nativity composed by himself, and put up by his brother William, the historian of Leicestershire ⁿ.

And the inscriptions on not a few tablets of more recent erection, prove that the present authorities of Christ Church cherish the best feelings of gratitude, admiration, and affection to the memories of those whom, whilst living, they loved, associated with, and revered.

The admirers of painted glass will find some

^m See Wood's Appendix to Fasti, p. 303.

ⁿ The following is the inscription on this tomb :—

"Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus,

Hic jacet

Democritus Junior,

Cui vitam dedit, et mortem,

Melancholia.

Obiit VIII Id. Jan. A. C. M DC XXXIX."—*Gutch's Wood*, p. 490.

scattered pieces that will repay the search for them. Unfortunately, none of the windows are quite perfect, the authorized destruction at the Reformation, and the wilful and wanton mischief perpetrated at the time of the Great Rebellion, having reduced what now remains to mere remnants of their former beauty; but among these interesting fragments are some of the fourteenth century, if not earlier, as the murder of St. Thomas à Becket; St. Augustine, St. Blaise, St. Cuthbert, and St. Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar, in the east window of the south transept: and among those of later periods may be mentioned the figures of St. Frideswide, St. Catherine, St. Margaret, &c., in the Latin chapel; and the portrait of Bishop King, in the south aisle of the choir. This last is of special interest, as it preserves the view of Osney Abbey, as its ruins existed about 1630. Other designs



The Crucifixion.

familiar to frequenters of the church, including the exquisitely figured "I H C" here represented, have been removed, in consequence of alterations in the tracery.

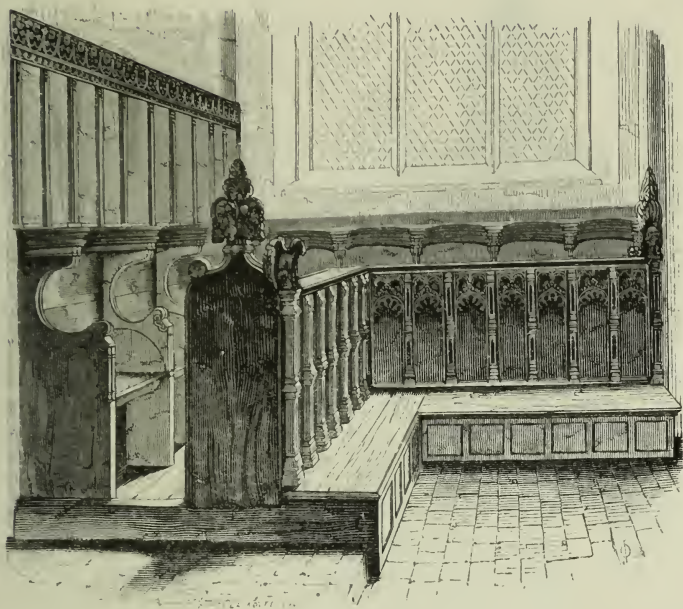
The west window of the north aisle, representing Jonah under the gourd, contains a singular specimen of the style of Abraham Van Ling, 1630, with a great preponderance of green foliage. He was probably also the artist of Bishop King's window.

The east window was re-glazed by a subscription among the members of the college in 1854, to commemorate the third centenary of the foundation. The painted glass was commenced by the late Henri G rente, of Paris, the most eminent artist of his day in that department of art, but he unfortunately died of the cholera before much progress had been made, and the work was completed by his brother, Alfred G rente, also of Paris. In it were represented the principal events in the life of Christ, in small medallions; but the drawing was too archaic and the colouring deficient in keeping, however superior to the generality of modern painted glass which preceded it. Upon the removal of the Decorated window, this glass was re-arranged in the windows of the transept clerestories.

The east window of the Lady-chapel, and the west window of the south aisle, are good specimens of the artistic work of Mr. Morris; the former is a monument to Mr. Vyner, one of the victims of the Marathon tragedy of 1870; the latter of Edward Denison, so exemplary for his self-denying work among the London poor. The other three windows in the south aisle memorialize Mr. Luke (1862), Mr. Walter (1870), and Mr. Dasent (1872), three members of the house accidentally drowned.

There are some detached portions of this cathedral which should still be examined by the enquiring visitor. Among such is the very beautiful chapel on the north side of the choir, said to have been erected at the expense of Lady Elizabeth de Montacute in 1354, now usually called the Latin Chapel,

from the Latin Service being read in it; the stalls and desks with which it is furnished are remarkably



The Latin Chapel.

fine specimens of carved woodwork^o, probably of the time of Wolsey, and part of his furniture of the choir. One of the poppies is formed of a cardinal's hat and tassels.

The Venetian tracery of the east window is ill-suited to the architecture of the chapel. It was inserted at the same time as the glass, which was executed by Messrs. Powell after designs of Mr. Jones, in memory of Canon Bull, who died in 1859.

^o Among the ornaments will be noticed the usual emblems of the four Evangelists, according to the description of them by Ezekiel (i. 10) and St. John (Rev. iv. 6, 7).

The subject of the window is the life of St. Frideswide, who ended her days on this spot in 740. In



Poppy, with the Cardinal's Hat.

the first light she is seen at school; founding her nunnery; sought in marriage by King Algar; lastly, the king approaches to carry her off. In the second light she is seen leaving Oxford, and descending the river to Abingdon; Algar ravages the country; she is befriended by a swineherd. In the third light she retreats to a nunnery at Binsey; the king, finding no trace of her, returns sorrowfully; her companions

join her at Binsey; where she becomes distinguished by miracles and almsdeeds. In the fourth light the king again seeks her; she flies to Oxford; the men of Oxford resist the Mercians; the king is struck by lightning. Then follows the death of St. Frideswide; the ship of souls convoyed by angels, and the trees of life and knowledge. In the floor are some handsome brasses to certain late members of the chapter.

The insertion of a very beautiful Decorated window with flamboyant tracery in the south transept, (see next page,) has been carried into execution by the destruction of a portion of the original Norman wall of the transept. Near this window, on the ex-

terior, at the foot of an angular buttress, was built in a piece of Norman sculpture, apparently part of a churchyard cross. This, with other fragments, including pieces of St. Frideswide's shrine, is to be seen in the gallery of the south transept.



Decorated Window, South Transept of Cathedral, c. 1350.

The interior of the cathedral was carefully restored in 1856, under the direction of Dean Liddell. The architect employed was Mr. John Billing, who executed the work in the most creditable manner, the galleries and high pews with which the church had long been encumbered being entirely removed ;

and in order to afford sufficient space, the greater part of the nave was thrown into the choir. As economy was necessary, the old woodwork was entirely used up again in a new form with much ingenuity, and not a barrow-full was carried out, nor a single foot of new wood introduced^p. This was understood to be only a temporary arrangement, until funds should be accumulated for re-furnishing the cathedral in a handsome manner.

Accordingly, in the years 1872—73, one new bay was added to the length of the nave, a portico was opened out into the great quadrangle, the organ was erected at the west end, carved stalls for the dean and canons were arranged in their proper place in the choir, the seating was renewed almost throughout, and the pavement of the choir was beautifully laid with tiles. Handsome canopy-work, by Skidmore, is to surmount the choir-stalls. A magnificent lectern, the gift of the censors of the house, deserves special attention. At the same time, the sixteenth-century screens across the entrance to the northern chapels were removed, the lantern was opened out, and the south transept was restored to its original condition, having a gallery over a vaulted passage. Here, probably, was kept St. Frideswide's chest. In the wall near is a tall narrow cupboard, where valuables might be deposited; this was closed by a door with six keys, kept by six of the canons.

Before leaving this part of the college, the stranger will do well to return into the cloisters,

^p During the progress of the work, a curious small subterranean chamber or crypt was discovered immediately under the chancel-arch, in the centre of the church, of which a description and an engraving will be found in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1856.

which, mutilated as they are, present one very beautiful original window of the latter end of the fifteenth century. The northern arcade, which had been obstructed by division walls, was admirably restored in 1873, as well as the remaining windows. On the exterior of the south transept the visitor will observe, by the difference of the masonry, that the lean-to roof of the aisle extended as high as the string or moulding under the clerestory windows, and that the sort of triforium-openings under the arches were carried through the wall into the roof: they have now the appearance of ancient windows blocked up. He will also observe that some of the clerestory windows are round-headed and others are



Doorway of the Chapter-house, c. 1180.

pointed, marking the period of transition from the Norman to the Early English style.

From this point will be seen also the Norman

doorway leading to the chapter-house, which is a beautiful specimen of the best period of Early English architecture. It is at present defaced by a solid partition wall; but its original form was that of an oblong room of four bays. The vaulting springs from clustered shafts, supported on brackets. The whole of the eastern bay is filled by an arcade of five arches, the three in the middle being pierced. The foliage of the shafts and capitals, the corbels of the vaulting-shafts, and the bosses in the roof, are all worthy of notice. The chapter-house closely resembles that at Chester. It contains a chest with rich flamboyant panelling, a finely-carved Elizabethan table, and some wainscoting of the same period; also, portraits of Dean Fell, Bishop Fuller of Lincoln (1667), Dr. Busby, and three of Dean Aldrich. These are over the fireplace. Over the Dean's chair is Dean Jackson; and opposite the window, Abp. Potter; Compton, Bp. of London (1673); Trevor, Bp. of Durham; Henry VIII., and his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth; two portraits of Henry VII.; his queen, Elizabeth of York; Wolsey; Peter Martyr; and John King, Bp. of London (1611).

In the outer room, besides portraits of Abp. Moore, Bishops Shute Barrington and George Hooper, and of M. T. Brooke, chapter-clerk, 1720, there is preserved the foundation-stone of Wolsey's College at Ipswich. The inscription runs: "Anno Christi 1528, et regni Henrici octavi, regis Angliæ 20, mensis vero Junii 15, positum per Johannem epm. Lidensem," i.e. John Holt, Bp. of Lydda. There is also a fragment of the tomb of the wife of Longsword, brought from Osney.

Returning through the large quadrangle,* the visitor, passing under the archway from the hall-staircase into the great quadrangle, will observe a statue of Wolsey over it, (see p. 3). In the Lecture-room on Staircase No. 8, he will find the following portraits :—

Charles Agar, Bishop of Cloyne, 1768;
Archbishop of Cashel, 1779; of
Dublin, 1801; Earl of Normanton,
1806; by Romney.
Edward Smallwell, Canon, 1735;
Bishop of St. David's, 1783; of
Oxford, 1788.
Thomas Burton, Canon, 1702.
Cyril Jackson, Canon, 1779; Dean,
1783—1809.
Edward Burton, Canon, 1829, by
Philip Corbet.

Henry Aldrich, Canon, 1681; Dean,
1689—1711; by Kneller.
Robert Freind, Canon, 1737, by N.
Dhal.
John Gilbert, Canon, 1725; Dean of
Exeter, 1726; Bishop of Llandaff,
1740; of Salisbury, 1749; Arch-
bishop of York, 1757.
Thomas Sprat, Archdeacon of Ro-
chester, 1704.

Then, having the new Cathedral doorway, one of the canons' houses, and the deanery on his right hand, he passes under another archway with a statue of Bishop Fell over it, and enters PECKWATER QUADRANGLE, so called from an ancient inn or hall belonging to a person of that name, afterwards given to St. Frideswide's Priory, and subsequently, by Henry VIII., to the college. Three sides of the present quadrangle were erected in 1705, under the superintendence of Dean Aldrich, of whose knowledge in both the theory and practice of architecture there are many examples. Towards this quadrangle, Dr. Anthony Radcliffe, who had been a canon of the house, bequeathed 3,000*l.*, and the remainder was defrayed by subscriptions of the various members and friends of the college.

On the south side stands the LIBRARY, a noble edifice, commenced in 1716, from a design of Dr. G. Clarke, but not finished till 1761. The ground-floor of the present building was to have been an

open arcade, but before the library was completed, it was found that so much space could not be conveniently sacrificed, and the whole was enclosed, doubtless with a view to the reception of General Guise's pictures, which were soon after bestowed upon the society.

The paintings are almost all of the celebrated Italian Schools, from Cimabue to the Carracci, with a few by Holbein, Jansens, and Vandyke. The order of the gallery begins at the west end, with a more complete display of the very early artists than can be found in more splendid collections; there being in number twenty-six, many of them in the style of illuminated missals, before the art of painting in oils had been invented. These were the munificent present of the Hon. W. T. H. Fox-Strangways. Among these artists are Cimabue, Margaritone, Giotto di Bondone, Gaddi, and Duccio di Buoninsegna.

The Guise Collection is extraordinary, considering that it was formed by an individual; and although General Guise purchased many copies, and many that are injured pictures, still it is a valuable collection, containing many original pictures of great masters in good preservation; particularly a Nativity by Titian, which belonged to King Charles the First, (sold by the Parliament in the Great Rebellion,) and others of the same school of colourists; several also of the Carracci, and a Salvator Rosa; but the most costly, if not the most pleasing, is the Butcher's shop, a kind of caricature of his family by Annibale Carracci. Upon the whole, this gallery well deserves more time than is generally allowed for its inspection.

In addition also to General Guise's collection, several have been added by subsequent benefactors. Among these are three fragments of Raphael's Cartoons, given by Mr. Cracherode, formerly a Student of Christ Church, and an especial benefactor to the British Museum; and a large painting by Vandyke, of the Continnence of Scipio, given by Lord Frederick Campbell. Nor will the visitor omit to admire some excellent marble busts by those great masters Rysbrack and Roubilliac, by both the Bacons, and by Sir Francis Chantrey.

The following is a catalogue of the busts and pictures :—

Busts in the Lobby.

Lewis Bagot, D.C.L., Dean ; Bishop of St. Asaph ; by Chantrey.	George III., by Bacon, sen.
W. Markham, D.C.L., Dean ; Archbishop of York ; by Bacon, jun.	George IV., by Chantrey.
Dr. Busby, by Rysbrack.	Hugh Boulter, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, by Rysbrack.
Richard Trevor, D.D., Bishop of Durham, by Bacon, sen.	Robert Freind.
George I., by Rysbrack.	R. Robinson, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, by Bacon.
George II., by Rysbrack.	Francis Burton, by Chantrey.

In the midst is a most admirable statue of Dean Jackson, by Chantrey, which used to stand in the north transept of the Cathedral.

On the staircase is a statue of John Locke, by Rysbrack, presented by William Locke.

PAINTINGS, &c., IN THE LIBRARY.

Third Compartment, westward.

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| <p>1 Madonna and Child.</p> <p>2 Dead Christ, supported by the three Maries, by Raffaellino del Garbo, 1524.</p> <p>3 St. John Baptist, by Buffalmacco, 1340.</p> <p>4 and 5 Sibyls, by Alessandro Botticelli, 1515.</p> <p>6 Madonna and Child, attributed to Giotto di Bondone.</p> <p>7 Saint, with Book, by Giotto di Bondone, 1336.</p> <p>8 Magdalen.</p> <p>9 Holy Family, by Fra Filippo Lippi.</p> | <p>10 Madonna and Child, surrounded by Angels and Saints, by Taddeo Gaddi, 1300.</p> <p>11 St. Francis, by Margaritone, 1275.</p> <p>12 Triptych, Madonna and Child between a Crucifixion, and St. Francis receiving the Stigmata, by Cimabue, 1300.</p> <p>13 Angels playing on Musical Instruments, by Giotto or Gaddi, 1350.</p> <p>14 Head of Christ, displaying the five Wounds, by Andrea di Castagno (?).</p> <p>15 Holy Family, with Saints, by Duccio di Buoninsegna, 1339.</p> |
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- 16 Ditto, by a Greek painter.
- 17 Holy Family, with Angels, by Filippino Lippi, 1500.
- 18 Madonna and Child, by Masolino da Panicale, 1415.
- 19 Holy Family.
- 20 Head of Christ, by a Greek painter.
- 21 Holy Family.
- 22 Madonna and Child, with St. John, by Lorenzo Credi (?).
- 23 Nativity and Crucifixion, by Alesso Baldovinetti, 1499.
- 24 Head of Virgin, by Cimabue (?), 1300.
- 25 Miracle of the Wheel.
- 26 St. Peter; school of Giotto.
- 27 Madonna and Child, with Angels, by Pietro della Francesca.
- 28 Coronation of the Virgin.
- 29 St. Christopher, by Paolo Uccello (Mazzochi), 1432.
- 30 Madonna and Child, by a Greek painter.
- 31 Saint with a Book, by Granacci.
- 32 St. George and Dragon, by a Greek painter, 1514.
- 33 Virgin and St. John at foot of the Cross. A fragment saved from the fire in the Durazzo Palace at Genoa; attributed to Andrea Mantegna, but probably by a Flemish artist.
- 34 Sibyls, drawing from a fresco of Raphael in the Church of Santa Maria della Pace, at Rome.
- 35 Gathering the Manna, sketch by Raphael.
- 36 Sketch, after manner of Raphael.
- 37 Money-changers.
- 38 Christ on Mount, and Disciples asleep.
- 39 Head of a Female.
- 40 Head of St. John Baptist, after Guido.
- 41 Head of a Female.
- 42 Meeting of the Emperor Otho and St. Nilo; sketch from Domenichino.
- 43 Building of the Church at Grotta Ferrata; sketch from Domenichino.
- 44 Philosophers with Globe.
- 45 Solomon and Queen of Sheba; Venetian school.
- 46 Head.
- 47 Soldiers and Women.
- 48 Nativity; French school.
- 49 Transfiguration; small copy from Raphael.
- 50 St. Elizabeth with St. John, after Leonardo da Vinci.
- 51 Madonna and Child under Cherry-tree, by Leonardi da Vinci (?).
- 52 Small Head, fragment from L. da Vinci.
- 53 Small Head, from ditto.
- 54 Marriage of St. Katherine, by Paul Veronese.
- 55 Christ appearing in the Garden.
- 56 Infants Jesus and John, after Raphael.
- 57 Christ in the Temple; on wood, with name of Andrea del Sarto on the back; in old catalogues said to be by Perugino.
- 58 Descent from the Cross; old German school.
- 59 Christ bearing his Cross, by Andrea Mantegna (?). Belonged to Charles I.
- 60 Portrait of a Goldsmith.
- 61 Madonna and Child, after Raphael at Naples.
- 62 St. Christopher; school of Michael Angelo.
- 63 David and Goliath; ditto.
- 64 Interior of St. Peter's at Rome, by Pannini.

Second Compartment.

- 65 Descent from the Cross; school of Correggio.
- 66 Assumption of the Virgin; a sketch.
- 67 Madonna and Child.
- 68 Nativity, by Carlo Cignani; after Correggio's "Night," in the Dresden Gallery.
- 69 Christ on the Mount, and Disciples sleeping, after Correggio in the National Gallery.
- 70 Madonna with Rabbit, after Correggio at Naples.
- 71 Nativity; school of Raphael. An unfinished and injured picture, once belonging to Charles I.
- 72 Europa and the Bull, sketch for a fan-mount in elaborately carved Venetian frame, by Guido.
- 73, 4, 5 Heads of Virgin, Child, and Joseph, copied by Annibale Carracci from Correggio's "Repose in Egypt," at Parma.
- 76 Emperor on Horseback, by Giulio Romano; belonged to Charles I.
- 77 Landscape, with St. John preaching, by G. Carracci.
- 78 Diana, Nymphs, and Actæon;

- like the picture at Hampton Court attributed to Giorgione.
- 79 Assumption of Virgin, by Francesco Naldini.
- 80 Landscape.
- 81 Susannah and the Elders, after Domenichino.
- 82 Two Heads, one with goitres, by Andrea Sacchi.
- 83 Diana, Nymphs, and Actæon.
- 84 Female with Dove, representing Simplicity, by Fr. Fiorino.
- 85 Assembly of the Gods; sketch on paper.
- 86 Madonna and Child, with St. John, by Paduanino.
- 87 Hercules and Omphale; Venetian school.
- 88 Two Children, called Holy Love conquering Profane Love, after Guido.
- 89 Four Portraits, with Music-book; unfinished, Venetian School.
- 90 Descent from the Cross, copied from Daniel da Volterra, in Church of Trinita de Monti, at Rome.
- 91 Portrait of Jacobus Philippus Turrinus, by Lodovico Carracci (?).
- 92—95 Fragments of Raphael's lost Cartoons. No. 92 is a Disconsolate Mother, from the Murder of the Innocents.
- 96 Madonna and Child, in chalk, by L. da Vinci; the heads original, most of the figures restored.
- 97 Head of Lodovico di Sforza, called "the Moor," Duke of Milan; chalk drawing, by L. da Vinci.
- 98 A Bacchanalian Scene; bistre drawing, by Giulio Romano.
- 99 Figure in attitude of Prayer; drawing, by Parmigiano (?).
- 100 Children at play; bistre drawing, by Raphael.
- 101 St. Jerome's last Communion, by Domenichino; not a copy, but perhaps original study for the picture which adorned the high altar of the Church of St. Jerome of Charity, at Rome.
- 102 Christ crowned with Thorns; Venetian school.
- 103 Christ and the two Disciples at Emmaus, by Lazzarini.
- 104 Nativity; Venetian school.
- 105 Centaur. On reverse, sketch of Aphrodite rising from the waves, of the early Lombard school.

First Compartment.

- 106 Madonna and Child, attributed to Raphael.
- 107 The Last Supper, by Tintoretto.
- 108 The Miracle of St. Mark, by Tintoretto. Probably, since the colouring is different, an original sketch for the great picture of the same subject in the Venice gallery.
- 109 Portrait of Boldasso Castiglione, after Raphael.
- 110 Head of a Man.
- 111 Portrait of an English Nobleman, with the George. Possibly the ring on the breast may denote the Earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth's favourite.
- 112 Judith with the Head of Holofernes, by Salviati.
- 113 Nativity, by Titian. Much injured; once belonged to Charles I.
- 114 Virgin, St. Peter, St. Francis, and a Venetian General offering a Standard taken from the Turks, said to be a Bolognese copy of Titian's picture of the Pesaro family.
- 115 Jupiter and Juno, from Raphael.
- 116 The Resurrection of Christ.
- 117 Sketch for a Cupola, after Correggio.
- 118 Madonna and Child.
- 119 Ditto.
- 120 Head, by Titian.
- 121 Circumcision, after Correggio.
- 122 Madonna and Child.
- 123 Head of Man.
- 124 Cardinal Wolsey, copy after Holbein.
- 125 Henry VIII., ditto.
- 126 Half-length of St. Katharine, by Pietro della Vite.
- 127 St. Francis receiving the Stigmata, by Andrea del Sarto.
- 128 King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, after Paul Veronese.
- 129 Small Head of a Man.
- 130—132 Jupiter, Neptune, Cybele, and Juno, by Giulio Romano.
- 133—138 Figures on panels, by Parmigiano.
- 139 Head of Female; sketch.
- 140 Titian's Mistress, by Titian.
- 141 Portrait of General Guise, by Sir J. Reynolds.

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| 142 Portrait of a Venetian Gentleman. | 153 Martyrdom of St. Lawrence, by Tintoretto. |
| 143 Pan. | 154 Triumph of Cupid, after Domenichino in the Louvre; the garland by Zeghers or Mario di Fiori. |
| 144 Portrait of himself, by Francesco Mola. | 155 Madonna and Child, with St. John, by Titian (?). |
| 145 Head of Man. | 156 Christ in his youth, with a representation of His future sufferings; by Francesco Albani. |
| 146 Head, by Holbein. | 157 Holy Family. |
| 147 Madonna and Child, with St. John, attributed to Giovanni Bellini. | 158 Sudarium, or Veronica. |
| 148 Choir of Angels, by Guido; probably the original sketch of a fresco in St. Gregory's Church, at Rome. | 159 Landscape, after Domenichino, representing Moses and the Daughters of Reuel. |
| 149 Ecce Homo, by Baroccio. | 160 Nativity, after Bassano. |
| 150 Marriage of St. Katharine, after B. Schedone. | 161 Landscape, with fishermen and women washing. |
| 151 Apollo slaying Marsyas, by Andrea Sacchi. | 162 Half-length Christ, after Titian. |
| 152 Christ crowned with Thorns, by Guercino. | 163 Hagar and Ishmael, after Fr. Mola. |

In this compartment is a bust of Marcus Modius, a Greek physician, called *ιατρὸς μεθοδικός*, presented by Lord F. Campbell, 1809.

Eastern side; First Compartment.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 164 Piece of Architecture, by Ghisolfi. | 185 Portrait of an underling of Christ Church kitchen in James II.'s time, said to have been employed to sing satirical and political ballads against the king's party, previous to the Revolution. |
| 165 Ditto, by Viviani. | 186 Lady and her Servant, by Mutiano. |
| 166 Landscape, by Francesco Mola. | 187 Diana, Nymphs, and Actæon, by Carlo Maratto. |
| 167 Party at Bowls, by D. Battaglia. | 188 Portrait of the first Prince of Orange. |
| 168 Mountebank on horseback, drawing a Clown's tooth, by the same. | 189 Nymph bathing; on copper, by d'Arpino. |
| 169 Landscape, by Francesco Mola. | 190 Diana and Nymphs; sketch, by Nicolo dell' Abbate. |
| 170 The Good Samaritan, by Sisto Badolochi. | 191 Faith girding sword on a General, by Pierino del Vago. |
| 171 Virgin contemplating the Child Jesus, by Primaticcio. | 192 Christ bearing the Cross, by Francesco Vanni. |
| 172 Nativity, sketch. | 193 Tobias taking the Fish, by Salvatore Rosa. |
| 173 St. Francis in a Vision supported by Angels, by Annibale Carracci. | 194 Holy Family. |
| 174 Nativity, copied from the younger Palma. | 195 Nativity. |
| 175 Conveying Christ to the Tomb. | 196 Head of St. John with Lamb, by Guercino. |
| 176 Nativity, by Ciro Ferri, a scholar of Pietro Cortona. | 197 Madonna and Child, by Il Pordenone. |
| 177 Christ and his two Disciples at Emmaus, by Lodovico Carracci. | 198 General Resurrection; Venetian school. |
| 178 and 179 Heads of Men. | 199 Portrait, in robes with ermine, by Francesco Torbido. |
| 180 Two Spanish figures, by Moretto. | 200 Nativity, by Baldassare Peruzzi; |
| 181 A Battle-piece, by Borgognone. | |
| 182 Portrait of a Lady. | |
| 183 Portrait of a Venetian Nobleman, by Tintoretto (?). | |
| 184 Portrait of the Duke of Alva, by Titian (?). | |

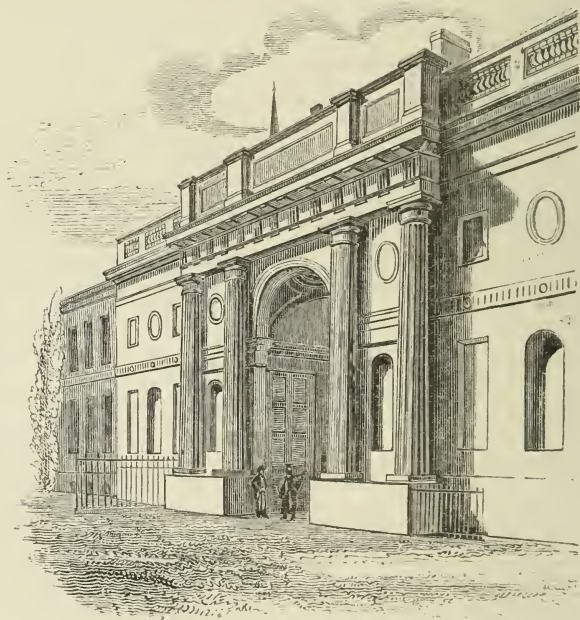
- imitation of Raphael's "Il Presepio."
- 201 Sporting party with Hawks and Dogs.
- 202 Clowns dancing, and Cattle.
- 203 Last Supper.
- 204 Sketch.
- 205 Frederick, Duke of Saxony.
- 206 Philip, Archduke of Austria. This and the preceding once belonged to Henry VIII.
- 207 Father and two Sons praying.
- 208 General Resurrection; sketch.
- 209 The Entombment.
- 210 Preparation for the Tomb; half-finished, by Andrea del Sarto.
- 211 Two Boys with Dog and Goat, by Old Bassano.
- 212 St. Paul rebuking St. Peter, by Andrea Sacchi.
- 213 Apollo and Marsyas, Midas sitting in judgment, by Andrea Schiavone.
- 214 Figure representing the Art of Painting, by Spagnoletti.
- 215 St. Katharine, by Salviati.
- 216 Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise; on copper, by d'Arpino.
- 217 Madonna and Child.
- 218 Dead Christ, foreshortened, by Lod. Carracci.
- 219 Assumption of Virgin, with View of Bologna, by Ann. Carracci.
- 220 Scipio restoring the Spanish Princess to her Husband, by Vandyke.
- 221 Judith with Head of Holofernes, by Hippolito Galantini.
- 222 Christ on the Mount, the Disciples asleep.
- 223 Conveying Christ to the Tomb.
- 224 Holy Family, by Ann. Carracci.

Eastern Side; Second Compartment.

- 225 Landscape of country about Bologna, by G. Fran. Grimaldi, called "Il Bolognese."
- 226 Sketch.
- 227 Italian Buffoon drinking, by Ann. Carracci.
- 228 The Burning of Troy, by Bernard van Orlay.
- 229 Nativity, by (Perino Buonaccorsi) Del Vaga. Sketch of picture painted for the College of Dominicans at Florence, in 1541.
- 230 Cattle driven off, fire in distance, by Gio. Castiglione.
- 231 Christ cleansing the Temple, by the same.
- 232 Taking down from the Cross, by Old Palma.
- 233 Susannah and the Elders, by Agostino Carracci.
- 234 Martyrdom; sketch, attributed to Vandyke.
- 235 Sketch of Man on horseback, by Vandyke.
- 236 Venus and Adonis.
- 237 Medusa's Head, with Snakes; school of Rubens.
- 238 Holy Family, by B. Schedone.
- 239 Diogenes, by Francesco Mola.
- 240 The Flight into Egypt, by Lanfranco.
- 241 Nativity, by Francesco Zuccarelli.
- 242 Spanish Figures, by Anton. Ar. Fernandez.
- 243 Female, half-length, by Andrea del Sarto.
- 244 Portrait of Vandyke, sketch by himself.
- 245 Landscape, by Gobbo Carracci, with figures representing the murder of St. Pietro Martire; by Ann. Carracci.
- 246 Head of a Man.
- 247 Two Heads, study by Andrea Sacchi.
- 248 Story of Erichthonius, by Salvator Rosa.
- 249 Butcher's shop, by Ann. Carracci; said by tradition to represent the Carracci family; Annibale weighs the meat; an uncle, as a Swiss guard at Bologna; Gobbo tries a nail; Agostino lifts the calf; Lodovico stoops to kill the sheep; the mother is in the background^a.
- 250 Portrait of Charles I.
- 251—3 Heads of Men.
- 254 Day of Judgment, by Francesco da Bassano.

^a The artist is said to have portrayed all the members of his family in the garb of butchers, to check the conceit of his mother, who was excessively proud of her sons.

The upper portion of this library, which is 142 feet in length, 30 in width, and 37 in height, contains a magnificent collection of books, including those of Archbishop Wake, the Earl of Orrery, and Dean Aldrich; nor is it wanting in coins, or prints, or original drawings by the early masters; and the admirers of ancient sculpture will be gratified with an undoubted specimen of Greek workmanship, in addition to the bronze of Marcus Modius, above mentioned; this is in marble, a whole-length female figure, with a smaller figure of a boy,



Canterbury Gate.

dug up in Macedonia, and procured at the time and on the spot by Mr. Mackenzie, a student of this house, who presented it to the college in 1805.

The stranger will probably leave Christ Church

by CANTERBURY GATE, so called from its being the entrance to a smaller quadrangle, built on the site of what once was Canterbury College,—a site that may still claim an interest from the circumstance of Wicliffe having been once the warden, and Sir Thomas More a student there. The original buildings of Canterbury College or Hall were removed about 1770, and shortly after, the present square was erected, chiefly by the liberality of Dr. Robinson, Archbishop of Armagh, who gave four thousand pounds for the purpose. The Doric gateway was from a design of the elder Mr. Wyatt, and erected in 1778.

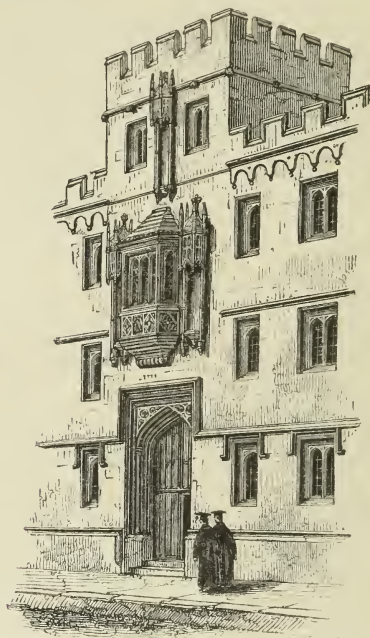
Continuing in a direct line eastward from Christ Church, the first academical building that occurs will be CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.



Arms of Christ Church.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

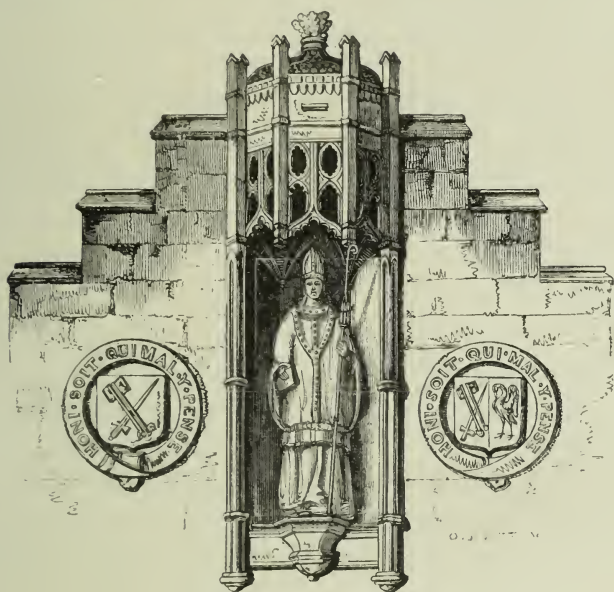
Bishop Fox (of Winchester) founded the college, 1516.
Dr. Turner (President) erected the new building, 1706.



The Gateway, Corpus Christi College.

THIS college was founded by Richard Fox, sometime Bishop of Winchester, a man of no less extraordinary talent than piety. He was born near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, educated at Magdalene College, Oxford, but being compelled by the plague to leave this University, entered at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which society he afterwards became Master. On what account, except it was for the acquisition of knowledge, he left England, history does not inform us, but it

appears that he was in France at the time that Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., was meditating his descent on England; and being introduced to that prince, his abilities and aptitude for business soon gained his confidence, and the result was his successful employment in several negotiations of importance. When the battle of Bosworth, in 1485, had placed Henry on the throne,



Statue of the Founder.

the rise of Fox was as rapid as it had been deserved. He was promoted first to Exeter, then to Bath and Wells, then to Durham, and in 1500 to Winchester; and he continued in favour with Henry till his death, being appointed one of the executors of his will, as he had before been selected to be a sponsor to his son, afterwards Henry VIII. On the accession of the young king,

Fox appears to have lost his influence, for in 1515 he is said to have retired altogether from the court; a step which may probably be considered a strong proof of his foresight, if not of his good principles, since the fate of all Henry's after favourites sufficiently proved the king's utter disregard of every merit, save that of ministering to his own lawless and ungovernable passions.

From the period of Bishop Fox's retirement from more public life, his time and means appear to have been devoted to the service of God and of his fellow-creatures. His generosity induced him to expend large sums in the improvement of his episcopal residence, or the adornment of his cathedral church; whilst, besides endowing free-schools at Taunton in Somersetshire, and at Grantham in Lincolnshire, he founded Corpus Christi College, which at once rose into celebrity, principally from the sagacity of Fox, who, perceiving the general improvement in the public taste, and the growing importance of classical literature, took care to appoint to his newly-founded college public readers in the Greek and Latin languages, whose lectures, there is reason to believe, were open to all students in the University. This idea of the founder, after being long neglected, has been revived since 1854 by the permanent annexation of two Fellowships to the chairs of Latin Literature and Jurisprudence. It may not be out of place here to state, that Bishop Fox originally intended his college only as a seminary for the priory of St. Swithin at Winchester, but his friend Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, who foresaw the destruction that was about to overwhelm the monastic establishments, dissuaded

him. "What, my Lord," said he, "shall we build houses and provide livelihoods for a company of monks, whose end and fall we ourselves may live to see? No, it is more meet a great deal, that we should have care to provide for the increase of learning, and for such as shall do good to the Church and commonwealth."

Bishop Fox died in 1528, and was buried at Winchester, in a sepulchral chapel erected by himself. The extent of his munificence may be collected from an anecdote related by one who attended at his funeral. "No less," he says, "than two hundred and twenty persons were fed every day at his table, to each of whom he left maintenance for a year after his decease, and a some of money." Harpsfield places this at 20*l.*,—no inconsiderable sum in those days,—which was bestowed on each individual. For some years previously to his death he had entirely lost his sight.

Entering Corpus by the great gateway, over which, on the outside of the tower, is a curious piece of sculpture of angels bearing the Host, or Corpus Christi, in a monstrance, with the arms of the founder and his see on a shield on either side; and the vaulted roof of which, with its beautiful tracery, must not be passed by without inspection,—the visitor has on the right the rooms of the scholars, and in front a portion of the President's lodgings, over which is the library. The chapel is in the south-east corner, the entrance being in the passage dividing the large quadrangle from the cloisters and new building. In the centre of the quadrangle is a cylindrical dial, constructed in 1605 by a Fellow of this house, Charles Turn-

bull; over which are the armorial bearings of King Henry VII., the University, the Founder, and Hugh Oldham, surmounted by a pelican, the badge of the Founder. On the left is the COLLEGE HALL, a fine room, fifty feet by twenty-five, of which the timber roof may be considered a genuine specimen of late Perpendicular work. This hall contains a few, but those good and interesting, portraits: namely, the Founder, an original painting on panel; Bishop Oldham, an early benefactor; Bishop Burgess (of Salisbury); Lord Stowell, Bishop Copleston, of Llandaff, and the late Bishop of Exeter, Henry Phillpotts, (all three formerly scholars of this house); the late Lord Tenterden, Dr. Buckland, formerly Fellow, and Mr. Bucknall-Estcourt, late one of the representatives for the University.



East End of Chapel.

The CHAPEL was built in 1517, but has since undergone various alterations,—it has altogether an air of heaviness as well as of solemnity: this



J. Le Roux

THE QUADRANGLE OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

W. D. L.

probably arises from the erection of the cloisters on the south side, and the blocking up the east window, which have deprived it of much light. But the visitor will be repaid by seeing an altar-piece, which may be fairly ascribed to Rubens, and which was purchased from the collection of the Prince of Condé, and given to Corpus by the late Richard Worsley. A panelled ceiling in the style of the date of the chapel, was restored in 1843, in very good taste. In the chapel is a good brass eagle, the gift of John Claymond, the first President. The founder's crosier is preserved in a cupboard in the chapel.

The LIBRARY occupies the first floor of the south side of the quadrangle, and joins on to the west end of the chapel,—a sort of gallery-pew, now used for the President's family, being made at the end looking down into the chapel. It was originally one of those upper chambers usual in domestic chapels, from which persons could see the elevation of the Host, and join in the service, without descending into the chapel itself. This library contains a valuable collection of rare printed books and manuscripts, the gift of various benefactors. Among the printed books is a complete set of the Aldine edition of the Classics, to which this library was one of the original subscribers; and they remained uncut, as sent from the printers, until the early part of the present century. The book-cases are well arranged, and there is some good oak carving, and ornamental plaster-work, of the time of James I. At the west end is a separate chamber for the archives, in which some valuable manuscripts are preserved.

Passing under the cloisters, the resting-place of many learned and amiable men, we arrive at Turner's Building, a very handsome pile, containing sets of Fellow's rooms, and so called from the President, Thomas Turner, who erected it, at an



Turner's Building.

expense of six thousand pounds, in 1706. It is said that Dean Aldrich gave the design. In the centre of this building is an entrance to the college garden, which, though small, has a good view into the meadow to the south, the whole being bounded by the Broad Walk and Avenue of Christ Church. On the terrace of Corpus garden may also be seen traces of the old city walls of Oxford, which form a boundary between the col-

lege and the garden of the Margaret Professor of Divinity in Christ Church.

This college is possessed of one of the three crosiers preserved in Oxford,—the two others being at New College and St. John's. Bishop Fox's is in excellent preservation, elaborately ornamented in the usual style of jeweller's work in the fifteenth century. Here also is some very curious ancient plate,—particularly a pix of exquisite beauty, and some sets of spoons, the handles of which have the owl, borne as the arms of Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, the friend of the Founder. This plate is kept in the President's house, and permission must be asked before it can be seen. In the gateway-tower is the Founder's chamber, with a rich ceiling and cornice of the time of Henry VIII. It was originally intended for the President's lodging, commanding a view of the entrance of the college. This was the usual custom, before the Reformation, in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. Similar chambers have lately been restored at Magdalen College.

It will add to the interest taken by the visitor of this college, to remind him of a few of the eminent men who have been educated within its walls :—Ludovicus Vives, Cardinal Pole, Dr. Claymund, Dr. Rainolds and Dr. Jackson, eminent divines. Bishop Jewell, “the judicious” Hooker, Twyne the Historian, the “ever-memorable” John Hales, Pocock the Orientalist, Chishul, Fiddes, author of the Life of Wolsey, Dr. John Burton, an able scholar, Dean Milles, Sir Ashton Lever; and in recent times, Bishops Copleston of Llandaff and Phillpotts

of Exeter, Judge Abbot, afterwards Lord Tenderden, Sir William Scott, afterwards Lord Stowell, John Keble, and the well-known Geologist, Dr. Buckland, all of whom were scholars on the foundation of this college.



Arms of Corpus.

MERTON COLLEGE.

Walter de Merton founded the college at Maldon, 1264.

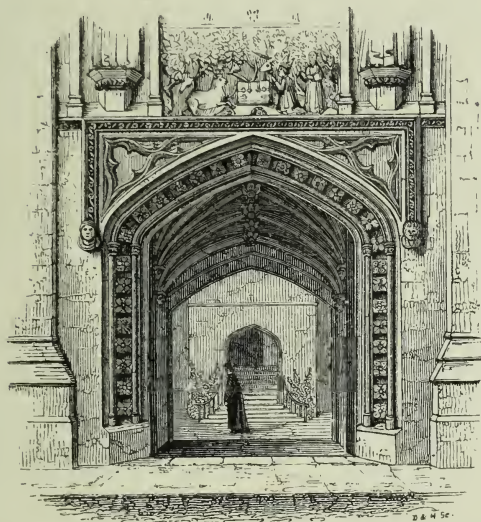
College transferred to Oxford, 1274.

Chapel choir commenced, *c.* 1277. Sacristy added, 1310.

Bishop Rede built the library about 1380.

Transepts completed, 1424. Tower completed about 1450.

The great quadrangle built in 1610.



Entrance-Gateway, Merton College *.

MERTON COLLEGE will be the next in the route of a visitor to the University. It was founded by, and derives its name from, Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester and Chancellor of England, who died in 1277. It may not here be out of place to mention, that as several portions

* Over the gateway in front of the tower are figures of Henry III. and Walter de Merton, under Gothic canopies, and between them a remarkable ancient piece of sculpture of the preaching of St. John in the wilderness. The Founder is represented in an attitude of piety, listening to the patron Saint. This tower was built in 1416, by Warden Rodbourne, but altered by Mr. Blore in his restorations.

of this college are doubtless among the most ancient academical buildings in the University, so is the establishment entitled, at least as far as documentary evidence can prove it, to priority, in respect to its foundation, over all other collegiate establishments; and the original statutes of Merton appear to have formed a model for the regulations devised by the founders of all succeeding bodies both in this and the sister University. The date of the first copy of the statutes is 1264; the last dates 1274, when the corporation consisted of a warden, chaplains, and as many scholars as the funds of the college could maintain, at an allowance of fifty shillings^b each. The Post-masters were added to the foundation by Chancellor Wylliott, 1370, as a separate body of poor student-boys, to be kept in a hall which still stands opposite the college-gate, governed by one of the Fellows. For a brief period in Henry the Seventh's reign, the Post-masters were selected for their musical qualifications, and an organ and choral service, for which the Founder had made no provision, was established; but this endeavour failed, and the organ was exchanged in the reign of Elizabeth for a pair of globes. Modern requirements, however, have again caused the erection of an organ, which stands in the ante-chapel. The foundation now consists of a Warden, twenty-four Fellows, eighteen Post-masters, four scholars, and two chaplains.

There are many parts of Merton which are extremely interesting, but among these the CHAPEL demands the first place, and will not fail to strike the observant visitor, whilst passing on from Corpus,

^b Equal to about fifty pounds of our money.



C. Mackenzie.

MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, FROM THE QUADRANGLE.

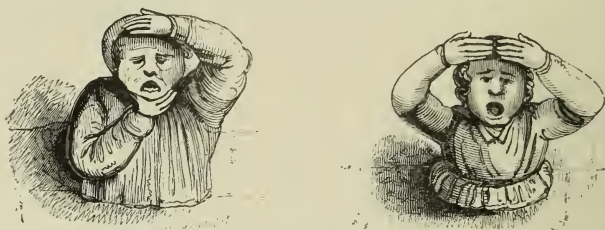
as a building of peculiar beauty. The tower, it will be seen, was originally intended to form the centre of a cross, but the nave and its aisles were never completed, although the commencement of the centre and side-arches is clearly visible, and the drip or ledge-stone for the roofing remains



Exterior of the Vestry, A.D. 1310.

as originally fixed. At present the building consists of the choir, the transepts, and the tower; and of these, both the exterior and interior will amply repay an attentive survey. Passing from the grove to the great gate of the college, the various dates of the building will be clearly discernible: and the

attention is likely to be arrested by the very singular and grotesque GURGOYLES, or waterspouts, on the sides of the chapel, projecting from the cornice over each of the buttresses.



Gurgoyles, or Waterspouts, A.D. 1277.

The choir was probably commenced about 1277, after the Founder's death. The bursar's accounts in the treasury contain an entry in that year of



Side-window of Ante-chapel, A.D. 1424.

14s. 9d. paid for the dedication of a high altar, which seems to point to the erection of an altar

for the parish services, whilst the present edifice was in building. The vestry (now used as the brew-house) was added in 1310. (See p. 49.) The windows, with their flowing tracery, have fortunately been preserved. The arches of the tower, and the small arches intended to have opened into the aisles of the nave, and the foundations of the transepts were laid in 1330; the work was carried on at intervals during the whole succeeding century, as funds came to hand; and in 1424, all but the top of the tower being completed, it was re-dedicated with great pomp, "in honour of God, St. Mary, and St. John the Baptist."

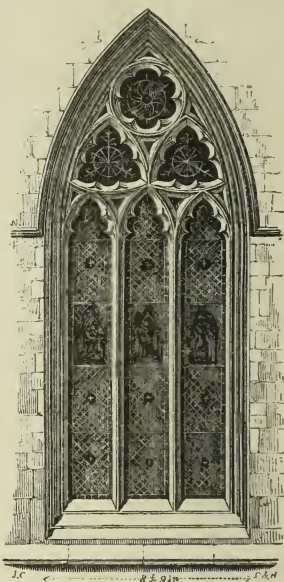


North Doorway of Chapel, A.D. 1424.

This completion of the work was effected at the expense of various benefactors; amongst whom stand conspicuous Archbishop Arundel and Dr. John Kempe, the latter a Fellow of the college, after-

wards successively Bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London, Archbishop of York and Canterbury, and a Cardinal.

It will be impossible for any visitor to enter the interior of the chapel without admiring the beautiful proportions of the piers which support the tower. They are now seen to great advantage from a judicious removal of a ceiling, which having given place to an open gallery, brings to view the curiously carved oak lantern, which is no less beautiful than uncommon. In this ante-chapel, if it may be so called, the attention should be drawn to a very beautiful double piscina in the south wall, and to some extremely interesting fragments of painted glass in the large west window, brought, in all probability, from the noble east window in the choir, when, in 1702, it was filled with modern glass by Price, who, at the cost of Alexander Fisher and Dr. Lydall, then warden, represented, in six compartments, (barbarously made to look like so many pictures in gilded frames,) the principal events in our Saviour's life, receiving £260 for his work. On entering the choir, the eye is immediately arrested by fourteen windows, seven on either side, of the most beautiful Decorated work and proportions; these windows are of four different patterns, the series recommencing after the



Side Window of Choir, A.D. 1277.

fourth; whilst the east window affords a splendid example of what is commonly called the Catherine-wheel.

The head of this window and the side-windows have retained their original stained glass of the same age as the stonework, and afford one of the best examples of the glazing of the Decorated style now remaining in England. Anthony Wood, who was a Fellow of this college, has recorded the date of the glass from the college records, A.D. 1283, the gift of Henry de Mannesfield, then a Fellow of the college, afterwards Dean of Lincoln and Chancellor of the University, who died in 1328. His figure, kneeling, with a scroll inscribed with his name, is many times repeated in the glass.

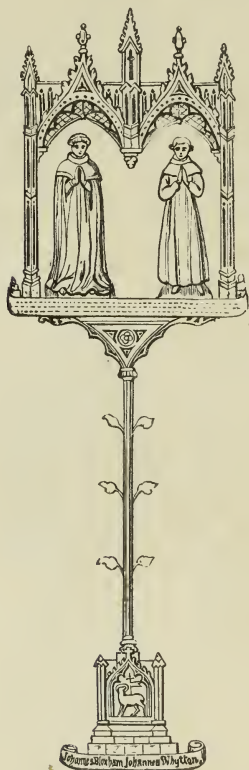
The sedilia, stalls, and desks, and the flooring of the chapel, were restored under the directions of Mr. Butterfield in 1854; and the ceiling re-constructed, and richly decorated with foliage and groups of figures, chiefly by the hand of Mr. Pollen, then a Fellow of the college.

On the steps of the altar-platform the admirer of ancient brass memorials will find two, more than commonly perfect, and of great interest and beauty. One, which has the effigies of two ecclesiastics under canopies of tabernacle-work, represents John Bloxham, a former warden, and John Whytton, rector of Woodeaton, at whose cost this record of himself and his friend was executed; the other is a full-length portrait of Henry



Finial from the Sedilia,
A.D. 1277.

Sever, also warden, and a very munificent benefactor to the college. The date of the former is about 1387, that of the latter 1471. These have been relaid in modern stone slabs, under the di-



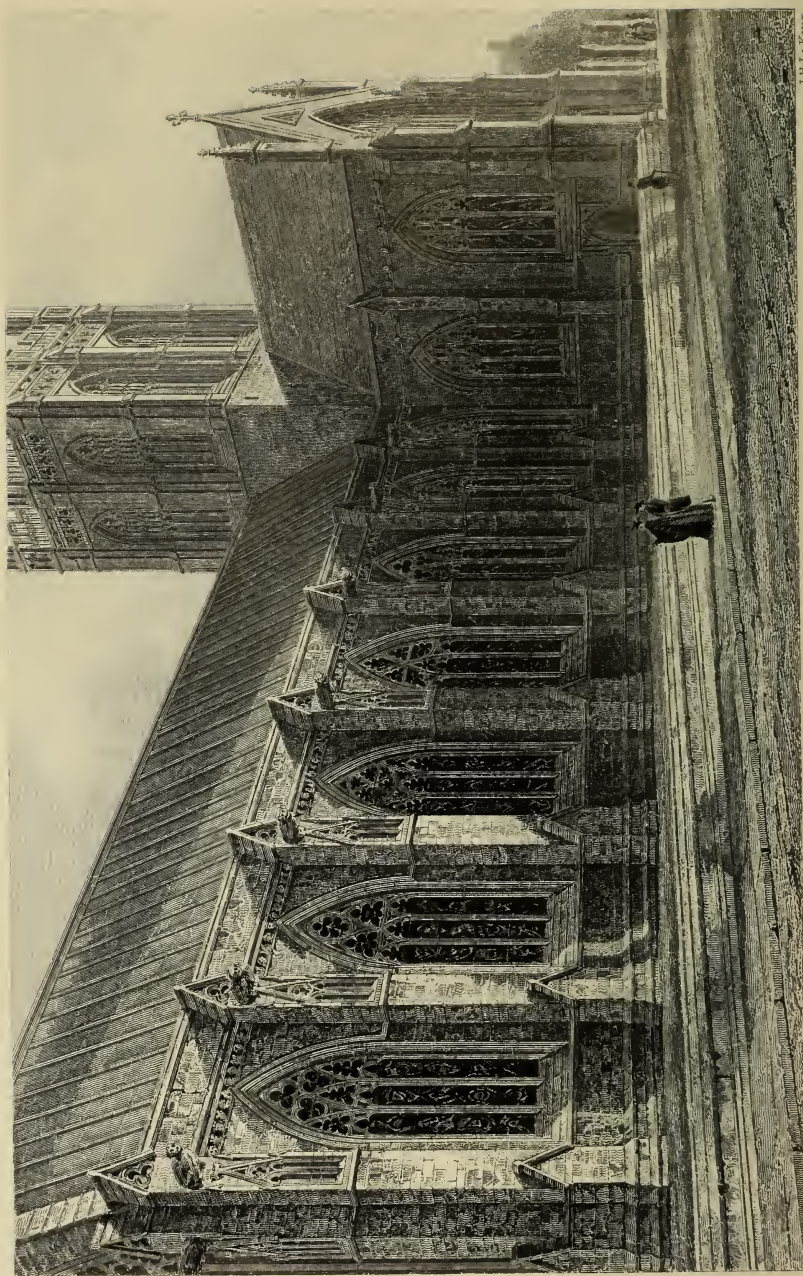
John Bloxham, and John Whytton.



Warden Sever.

rection of Mr. Butterfield. The original slabs of Purbeck marble, with the matrices of the brasses, are placed in the pavement of the ante-chapel.

In the centre of the chapel is a handsome brass letterman of the fifteenth century, with the inscription, "Orate pro anima Johannis Martok," and the dolphin of Warden Fitzjames, 1483—1507. Over



F. Mackenzie

THE NORTH SIDE OF NUREMBERG COLLEGE CHAPEL.

J. H. K. K.

the altar is a painting of the Crucifixion, of the Venetian school.

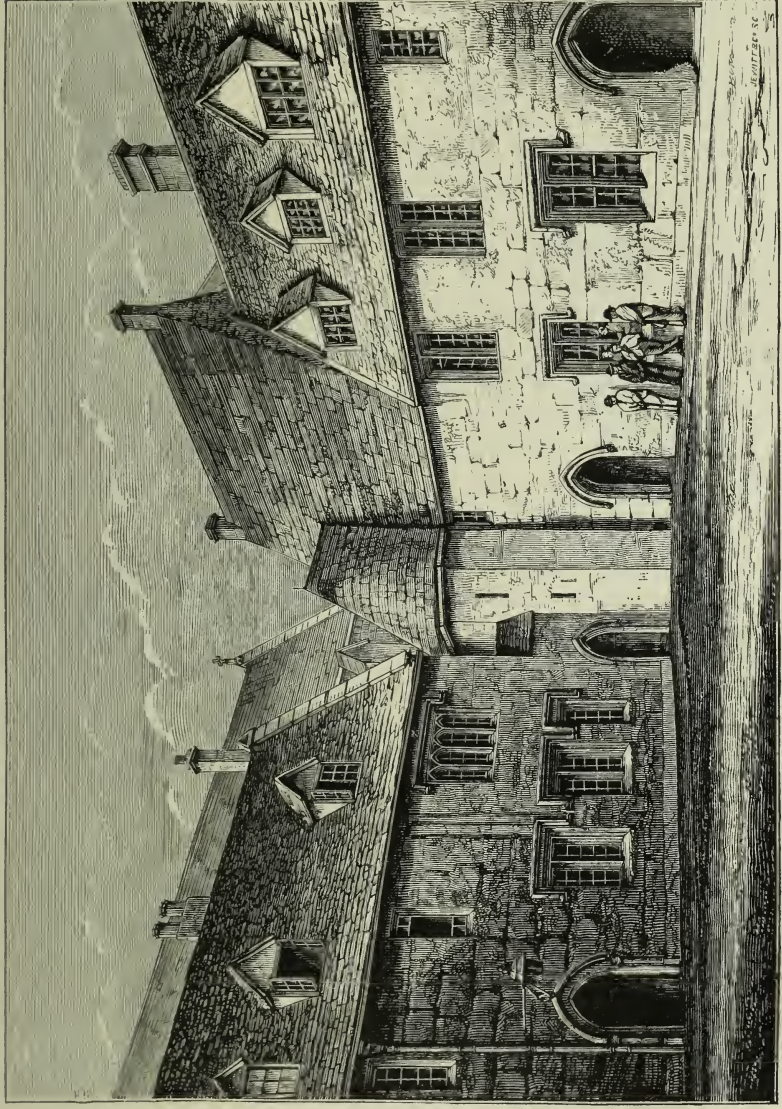
In the ante-chapel, the monument of Sir Henry Savile, which contains a view of Merton and of Eton Colleges as they appeared in 1621, must not be overlooked; nor that of Sir Thomas Bodley, the founder of the celebrated library that bears his name, and which has acquired for his memory the gratitude and respect of all who are able to appreciate the vast benefits afforded to literature by his exertions and munificence. There is in the north transept a touching inscription recording the death of two infant children of Richard Spencer, of Orpington, Kent, during the residence of Charles the First's court in Oxford. Attention should also be called to an inscription (over the double piscina) to Bishop Earle, the faithful friend and servant of King Charles I., afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, and the author of an amusing little volume of "Characters," which led the way to a vast number of imitators in the seventeenth century. Near the north door is the tomb of Anthony Wood: "Antiquarius, ob. 1695."

In the ante-chapel is a small organ, and near the north door a handsome new font, in the style of the choir, designed by Mr. Butterfield.

This chapel is also the parish church of St. John the Baptist. Strictly speaking, the choir is the college chapel, and the transept or ante-chapel is the parish church, but of late the college have liberally allowed the parish the use of the choir.

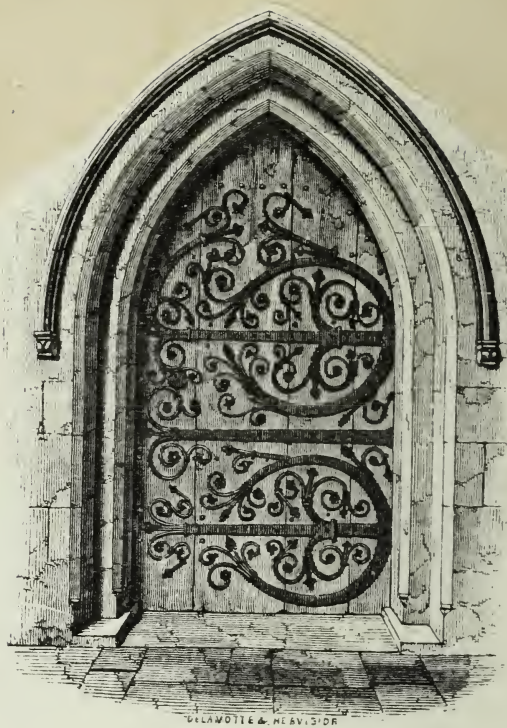
Merton affords also some of the most ancient specimens of domestic architecture in Oxford. Enter-

ing at the great gate, which, as well as the entire north front of the college, was re-faced in 1838 under the direction of Mr. Blore, the warden's lodgings are on the left hand; to the right, the chapel, with its splendid wheel-window. Passing through a small court, on the right of which stands the TREASURY, or archive-room, a fire-proof building of the thirteenth century, the high-pitched ashlar roof of which is extremely curious, the visitor enters a small quadrangle of early date, popularly called "Mob Quad." On the south and west sides of it is the LIBRARY, founded and built at the latter end of the fourteenth century, by William Rede, Bishop of Chichester, who was, as is said, his own architect. Certain it is, that it is one of the earliest, and perhaps now the most genuine ancient library in this kingdom, and as such will be interesting to every lover of literature and antiquity. The windows on the east side also retain their original painted glass, with quarries ornamented with different patterns, and in each window a small panel with the Lamb and Flag. The original encaustic paving-tiles remain, with patterns on them of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. The library has a good boarded ceiling of the fifteenth century, divided by mouldings into small square panels, with bosses on the intersections, painted with small shields of arms, among them the Tudor rose and the arms of France. This ceiling has been altered in different places, to admit the insertion of dormer windows, about the time of James I. At the east end of the library is an oriel window filled with



The Treasury &c., c. 1270.

(To face p. 56.)

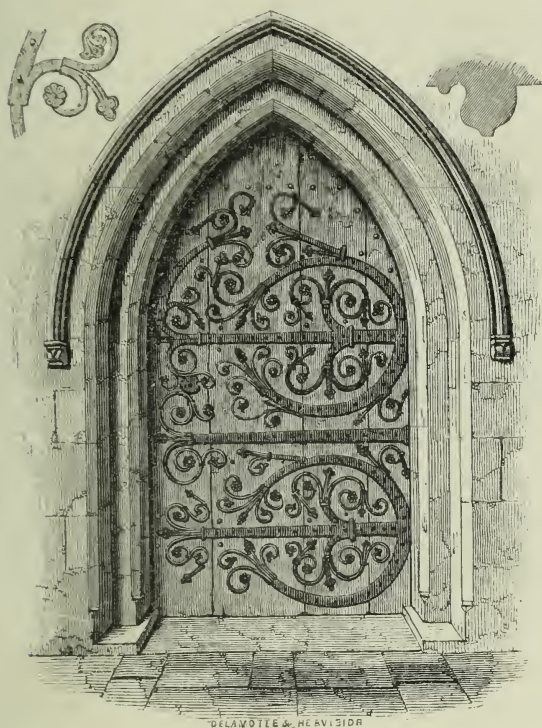


DELANOTTE & NEVILL

Doorway of the Hall, c. 1320.

curious Dutch painted glass, with figures of the Virtues and Vices, and other small groups, and the date, 1598. Some fine illuminated manuscripts are exposed in a glass case under this window.

Facing the meadow, a lofty pile of buildings,



Doorway of the Hall, c. 1320.

containing sets of rooms to meet the demand for extra accommodation, was erected in 1864 by Mr. Butterfield. It is to be lamented that such plans were not adopted as would have tallied better with

the rest of the meadow front, and not have dwarfed the old quadrangle.

Returning to the first quadrangle, the HALL is on the right hand. Its date is probably about five years earlier than the chapel; but it was stripped of its ancient character when re-fitted, under the care of Mr. Wyatt, about the year 1800: the original doorway, however, and the old oak door, with its very beautiful and remarkable iron-work of the fourteenth century, were preserved; and in 1872, under the care of Sir G. G. Scott, the ancient character of the hall was entirely regained. The false roof was removed, the former proportions were regained by opening out the small windows over the vestibule, and the early windows were restored with the stone seats in their recesses.

In the hall are portraits of

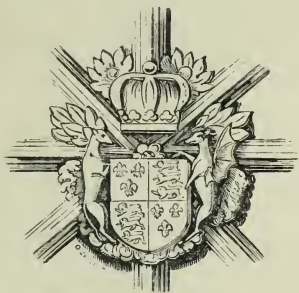
Walter de Merton.	Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham.
Duns Scotus.	Cecil, Lord Burghley.
Sir Henry Savile, Warden.	James I.
Sir Thomas Bodley.	Bishop Denison, of Salisbury.
W. Harvey, Warden, the discoverer	Sir Edmund Head.
of the circulation of the blood.	Dr. Bullock - Marsham, the present
Bishop Jewell.	Warden.
John Chamber, Warden, physician	Sir Hamilton Seymour.
to Henry VIII.	

The warden's lodgings were partly modernized soon after the Restoration, and have since lost all traces of their original form by the intervention of modern restoration, and the sacrifice of antiquity to convenience.

Here the Emperor of Russia and his sister, together with a numerous suite, were most hospitably

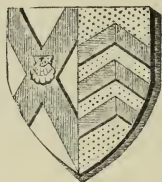
entertained when the allied sovereigns visited this country in 1814, and His Imperial Majesty was pleased to testify his sense of the attention shewn to himself and his illustrious relative, by presenting to the society a superb vase of Malachite, which now stands in the entrance-hall of the warden's lodgings.

Passing through a noble archway of the time of Henry VII., the vaulted and ribbed roof of which, with the signs of the zodiac on the bosses, and the arms of Henry VII. in place of the sun in the centre, will not fail to invite attention—we enter the second and largest quadrangle, which is a good specimen of the debased style of James I. Here we have the Schools' tower in miniature, but the whole, barbarous as the mixture of styles may be, is not unpleasing, and the view to be obtained on the south side from the meadow, or that from the college-garden, is of surpassing beauty. The garden, which was laid out by Gilpin, is enclosed by a portion of the old city wall, occupying the south-east angle of the original fortification. A terrace-walk is now made on the mound immediately within the wall, and nearly level with the top of it. The bastions, or towers, are taken advantage of as recesses for seats. Everything seems to fall into its proper place, and to harmonize so perfectly,



Arms of Henry VII.

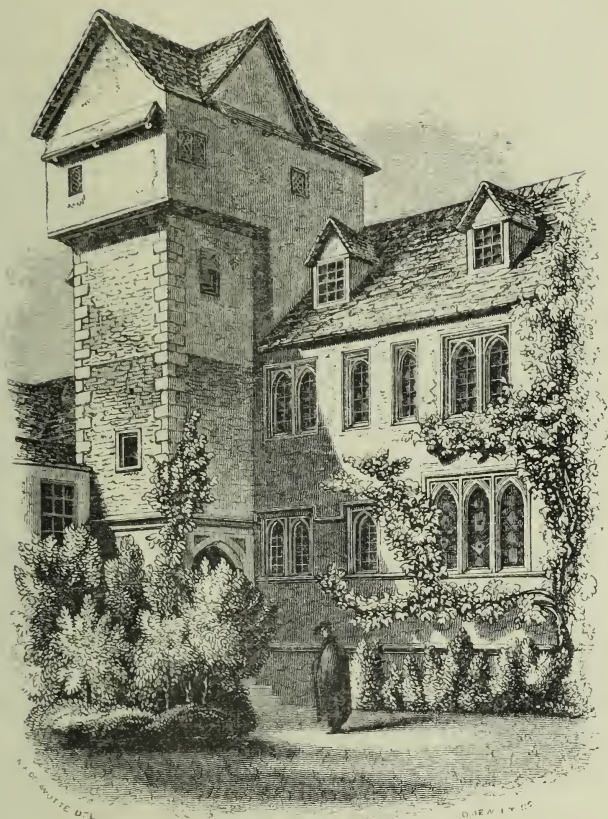
that we know not any point from which the stranger can derive a more satisfactory or appropriate notion of the quiet repose and gentlemanly enjoyment of literary and collegiate life, than in the beautiful and picturesque appearance of Merton College from the meadow and garden.



Arms of Merton.

ST. ALBAN'S HALL.

Founded by Robert de St. Alban in 1230.



The Bell Tower, &c.

PROCEEDING a few yards eastward, we arrive at St. Alban's Hall, an ancient place of residence for students, deriving its name from Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford, who lived as early as the reign of King John, and who probably built the original edifice for his own residence. To this, in the reign of Henry VI. was united Nunne Hall, and both becoming the property of the nuns of Littlemore, near Oxford, they were given by

Henry VIII. to his own physician, Dr. George Owen, and subsequently conveyed to Merton College, who are to this day the lords of the property, and receive a quit-rent from the Hall, although the privilege of appointing a Principal has long been ceded, as in the case of all the other Halls (St. Edmund's excepted) to the Chancellor of the University. The front of this hall was rebuilt in 1600, chiefly from a legacy left for the especial purpose by Benedict Barnham, once a commoner of the house, and subsequently a citizen and alderman of London. His arms, quartering those of Bracebridge, are still over the entrance-gate. The Principal's lodgings, which are placed between the gate and the walls of Merton gardens, have been greatly added to and improved by Dr. Whately, Principal, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin, and his successor, Dr. Cardwell. New rooms on the eastern and western sides of the quadrangle, together with a chapel, were built in 1863; and in 1866 the front, which had become much decayed, was well and handsomely repaired.

Among the eminent men who have been educated at this hall are—Massinger, the dramatic poet, Speaker Lenthall, Sir Thomas Higgins, Zachary Bogan, a learned Puritan of the seventeenth century, and Dr. Venner, the physician, afterwards of Bath. Dr. Peter Elmsley, the celebrated Greek scholar, was also Principal of this hall.

The visitor having taken a view of the very picturesque bell-tower from the quadrangle of the hall, must now retrace a few steps, and passing Corpus turn towards the High-street, when he arrives at Oriel.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

Founded by Edward II., 1326.

The College re-built, 1620-40.

The Library erected, 1788.

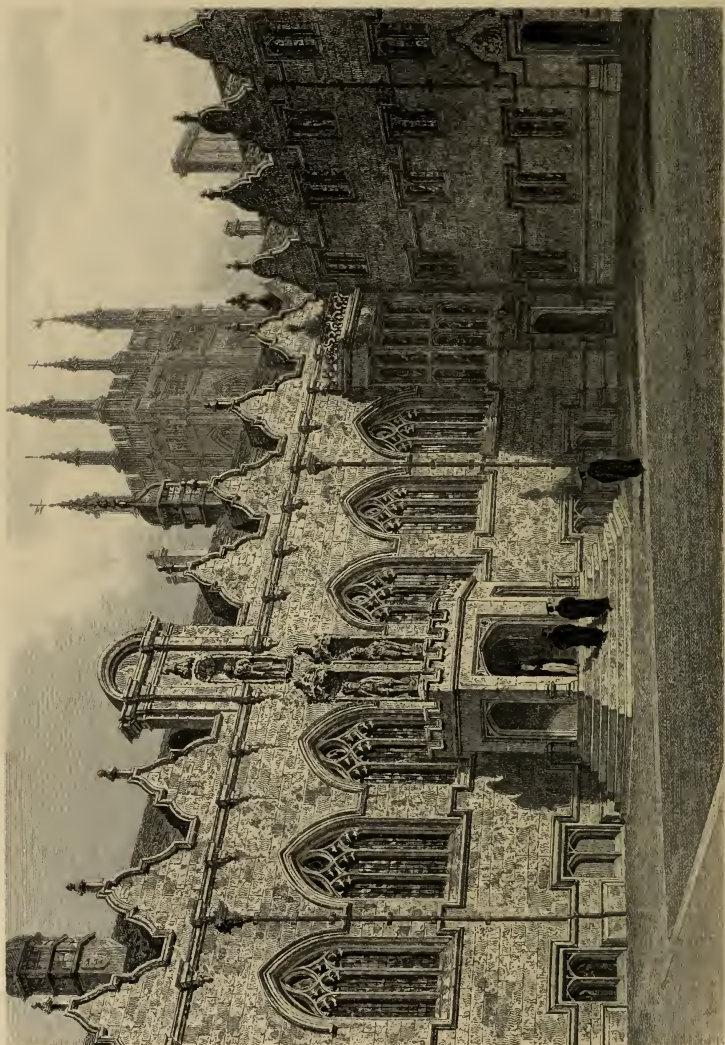
THIS college owe its origin to Adam de Brom, almoner to King Edward II. De Brom is said to have been one of the clerks in chancery, rector of Hanworth in Middlesex, chancellor of Durham, and archdeacon of Stow. Being also rector of St. Mary's in Oxford, a desire to extend the advantages of education in a place already devoted to the study of science and theology, was not unnatural, and accordingly, in 1324 he obtained a charter from his sovereign, authorizing the foundation of a college of scholars in honour of the Virgin Mary. These scholars were to be governed by a rector of their own election, and their duty was to study theology: some were to devote themselves to canon law, or to pursue logic and civil law, in order to their greater proficiency in canon law and theology.

The unhappy distractions that prevailed during the reign of the second Edward, were not without their effect on De Brom's new project. The king's almoner probably wanted the means of carrying out his pious design to the extent he had originally contemplated; and the tradition is, that the monarch having vowed in one of his extremities of distress, that he would found a college or house to the honour of the Virgin, and conscious of his inability, under existing circumstances, to do so with suitable munificence, gladly availed himself

of his almoner's proposal to surrender his newly-endowed college. By this arrangement both parties derived advantage: the college obtained the benefit of the royal countenance, and such additional revenue as the necessities of the king would permit him to bestow; whilst the sovereign fulfilled his promise to the Virgin, and became the founder of an establishment dedicated to her honour, and destined to bear her name.

Be this tradition true or not, certain it is, that on the 21st of January, 1325-6, (19 Edward II.,) the king executed a charter of foundation, enlarging the powers originally conferred on the society, and appointing Adam de Brom the first provost. And on the same day are dated the first statutes, which, like the charter, emanated from the monarch, and are authenticated by the great seal of England. These statutes, following the precedent of Walter de Merton, whose statutes for his own college appear to have been copied by all succeeding founders till the time of William of Wykeham, permit the provost and eight or ten of the fellows to alter the old, or to frame new, statutes, tending to the preservation and well-being of the existing foundation.

The calamities that shortly after befell the unhappy monarch might have been fatal to his infant establishment, had not the Bishop of Lincoln, in whose diocese the University was situate, and who probably, in addition to a love for learning, felt no disinclination to extend his visitatorial power, taken it under his protection: and accordingly St. Mary's College, although founded by the king now about to be deposed, and governed by his almoner, was preserved through the bishop's influence, at that



THE FACADE OF THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, ROME.

time all-powerful with the prevailing authorities. In four months only from the date of the original statutes, that is, on the 23rd of May, 1326, a second body of statutes was framed, in which the king is, it is true, still called the founder, but the Bishop of Lincoln is constituted visitor; and to the acquisition of this supreme authority we may not unreasonably ascribe the bishop's interposition, and the consequent safety of the college. It may as well here be stated, that after a solemn argument in the Court of Common Pleas, in 1726, the visitatorial power of the Bishop of Lincoln was set aside, and the royal authority restored. The college was incorporated by letters patent of James I., 1603, confirmed by act of parliament in 1606.

The site of the first building intended for St. Mary's College appears to have been the gift of the first founder. This was a spacious tenement called Tackley's Inn, situate between the west side of St. Mary Hall-lane, (now Oriel-street,) and the High-street, and an ancient portion of it is still visible in a court adjoining that street, and forms a part of the house immediately opposite to the lodgings of the Principal of Brasenose, in the cellars of which are still to be seen the remains of the original crypt, in excellent preservation.

When Edward II. gave to the college its new charter and statutes, he gave also the advowson of St. Mary's, with all the rights and purtenances thereunto belonging. Amongst these was the *Manse*, which was appointed to be the habitation of the provost and fellows, who were, however, by the statutes allowed to occupy any other place, provided they could acquire a better and more suitable

one *within the same parish*. The Manse consisted of what is now St. Mary Hall, which, with some five or six shops in front towards the High-street, formed the rectory, and this was given by the king—probably all he had to give—for the support of the college and the service of the church.

It has been conjectured, and with much probability, that the scholars never removed from Tackley's Inn to St. Mary's Manse, having in view the acquisition of a new property on the site of which the college now stands, and from which it derives its name. This was a spacious mansion called *Le Oriole* or *La Oriole*^a, then in the possession of Jacobus de Ispania, formerly chaplain to Queen Eleanor of Castile, who had originally bestowed it upon him for his life. It is not unlikely that Adam de Brom had previously made some arrangement with the chaplain, for in 1327, the first year of his reign, King Edward III.

^a On the etymology of ORIEL much curiosity has been excited, and many contradictory opinions advanced. Some have derived it from *oriolum*, a word frequently used by mediæval writers for a porch or gateway, or rather the room over a gateway, which often contained a small chapel or oratory; hence the word is thought to be an abbreviation of *oratoriolum*. The name was also applied to an upper chamber, a loft, or a gallery*. Some consider it to have been derived from a more than usually splendid eastern window, which formed a recess in the interior, and rendered the building conspicuous from without. Thus Chaucer,—

“In her oryall she was
Closyd well with royal glas:”

but Somner† tells us, that in his time there were not wanting antiquaries who considered it to be merely a corruption of *Aul-royal*; an opinion in some measure corroborated by several early deeds still extant. We have seen one which describes the society as “*prepositus et scholares domus beate Marie Oxon collegii de oryell alias aule regalis vulgariter nuncupati*.” But we will leave this question to the consideration and sagacity of the reader.

* Respecting the uses of the word *Oriel*, see the “Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages,” vol. ii. p. 82.

† Antiquities of Canterbury, 1640, p. 205.

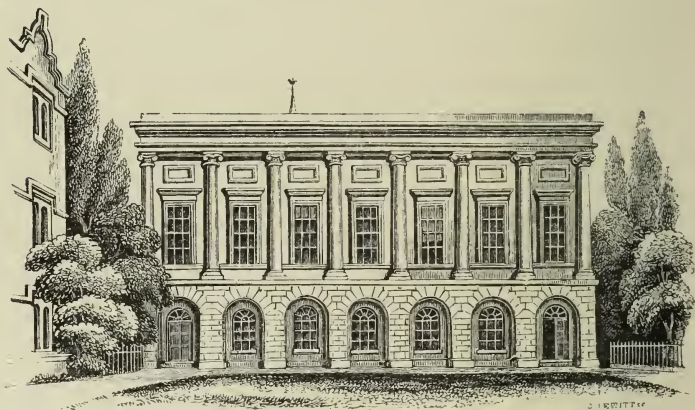
granted the *reversion* of the property to the college, and in 1328, J. de Ispania made over his *life-interest*,—the society thus becoming absolute possessors of the fee. It must not be forgotten, that in the grant of the king, dated 17 Dec., 1 Edw. III., that monarch recognises his father as the *founder* of the college.

The buildings of Oriel may, without exception, be said to be comparatively modern. The southern and western sides of the first quadrangle were rebuilt about 1620; the hall and chapel were finished in 1637; about which time the northern side was also erected. They do not, it is true, possess any striking architectural beauty, but are nevertheless extremely picturesque, and the bold ogee battlements are of a peculiarly elegant and pleasing character. Over the doorways are shields carved in stone, with the arms of the different benefactors who contributed to the fabric. The ceiling of the gateway is of stone, groined with fan-tracery mouldings. The approach to the hall is by a flight of steps opposite the entrance, and a porch, over which are figures of the Virgin and Child, and of Edward II. and III., under canopies. The hall is 50 feet long and 20 feet wide. It has a good open bay-timber roof, with a louvre glazed, and a fine Gothic screen at the lower end, of modern work. The window at the end of the dais is blocked up: the hall contains portraits of Edward II., Queen Anne, the Duke of Beaufort, Bishop Butler, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Pierrepont, Earl of Kingston, and Sir Thomas Routh. In the chapel is a bronze eagle, given by Mr. Napier in 1654.

Besides the outward or principal quadrangle, there

is a second or inner one, formed of distinct, and somewhat irregular buildings. That on the eastern side was built in 1719, by Dr. John Robinson, bishop of London, who caused a motto in Runic characters to be placed on the front wall, (under the Latin inscription recording the date,) MADR ER MOLDVR AVKI; the meaning of which is, *Man is but a heap of dust.*

The western wing was built in 1729, by the munificence of Dr. George Carter, Provost, who bequeathed his whole fortune to the college.



The Library.

This building was erected about 1788, from a design by the late James Wyatt, and comprises on the ground-floor two excellent common-rooms, and appropriate offices; above which are a spacious library and vestibule,—the elevation of the whole being peculiarly chaste and harmonious. In this library is an excellent collection of ancient and modern books; for besides the original collection belonging to the college, Edward Lord Leigh, sometime High Steward of the University, be-

queathed his own valuable library, containing the best works in science and modern literature, as well as very many rare and valuable works on ancient art. Among the old books, the curious collector will here find a very extensive collection of the works of William Prynne, the well-known antiquary, and the most learned of the republican party in the Great Rebellion, given by himself to this college, of which he had been a member; and among the number, a copy of his Parliamentary Records, of which it is believed that twenty-three copies only were saved from the Fire of London—a report which may account for the sum paid for the three volumes at the sale of the late Duke of Sussex, £155.

In the common-room beneath this library is a painting by Vasari, well worthy of observation. The subject is a group of Italian poets. A print engraved from this picture by Hierome Cock, is known as one of considerable rarity. There are also portraits of three Bishops, Morley, Ken, and Seth Ward, of Dr. Eveleigh and Bishop Copleston, former Provosts, and the present Provost, Dr. Hawkins, and of Sir William Seymour, Judge at Bombay.

In an inner room is an interesting collection of engravings of distinguished members of the college; among which may be mentioned, Walter Raleigh, William Prynne, Bishop Butler, Archbishop Whately, Blanco White, Sir W. Heathcote, Sidney Herbert, Keble, Newman, Bishop Wilberforce, Dr. Arnold, Archdeacon Denison, Arthur Clough, and Dean Church.

Before we quit this college, it will be well to

point out two very splendid specimens of ancient plate, which may be seen on application to the butler at proper hours. They are two cups,—one, of singular shape and beauty, given by King Edward II.; the other, a cocoa-nut set in silver gilt, the donation of Bishop Carpenter, before 1476. These are engraved in Shaw's specimens of ancient plate.

Among the eminent men educated at this college, or who have been fellows of it, are—Archbishop Arundel, Bishop Pocock, Bishop Butler, the profound author of the "Analogy," Alexander Barclay, Sir Walter Raleigh, Scroggs and Holt, chief-justices, Dr. Edward Bentham, Dr. Joseph Warton, Bishop Copleston, Dr. Arnold; and amongst more recent celebrities we may be allowed to mention Archbishop Whately, Bishop Wilberforce, John Henry Newman, and Dr. Pusey.



Arms of Oriel.

ST. MARY HALL.

Founded by Oriel College in 1333.

The chapel built in 1640.

Great part of the Hall rebuilt, 1830.



Front of St. Mary Hall.

PROCEEDING from Oriel northwards by Oriel-street, formerly known as Schydyard-street, or *vicus Schediasticorum*, from the writers and transcribers of *schedes*, sheets, or books, who lived in it, and afterwards St. Mary Hall Lane, the next object that will arrest the attention of the visitor will be St. Mary Hall, an offshoot, as we have seen, of the college he has just quitted, and which it adjoins. Originally a mere tenement inhabited

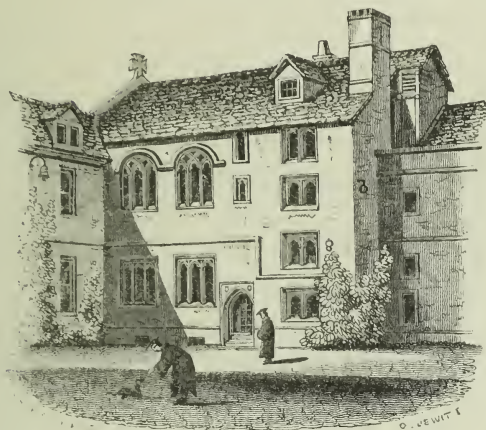
by burgesses of the town, it became afterwards the manse belonging to St. Mary's Church, and continued in the occupation of the incumbents of the same church, until both the one and the other were, with some houses opposite, in 1326 made over to Oriel College. It is not at all clear at what period this hall became a house for students, independent of Oriel, although it is said to have existed as such so early as 1333; the list of principals generally commences with William Croten in 1436: it is probable, however, that until the buildings were enlarged by the addition of another hall adjoining, called Bedell Hall, in the time of Henry VI., the students were not so numerous as to require a distinct principal, but were considered as members of Oriel College, and consequently under the superintendence of its provost^a.

By recent alterations, fellowships may be annexed to, or retained with, the principalship of any Hall, (not being a private Hall,) free from restrictions imposed generally on the tenure of fellowships.

Our visitor is admitted by a passage, with an elegantly groined roof, in the western front, into an irregularly built quadrangle of various ages, the most interesting features of which will be found in the south-eastern corner, comprising the dining-room, with the chapel above, erected on the site of Bedell Hall, by Dr. Saunders, principal, about the year 1640. The windows of the latter are worth notice, as exhibiting a more than usually

^a The kind and degree of connexion subsisting between Oriel College and St. Mary Hall, in the year 1545, is shewn by a document published by the (first) University Commissioners. Vol. i., Oriel College, p. 39.

interesting specimen of interlacing tracery, especially at so late a period. The eastern window



The Hall and Chapel.

has been filled with glass by Clutterbuck, representing scenes from the life of the Virgin, with the Crucifixion and Ascension above. A screen, which formerly cut off an ante-chapel, has been removed, and the chapel handsomely fitted throughout with new woodwork by the present Principal. The windows of the dining-room are filled with shields of arms in painted glass. Upon the walls hang portraits of Dr. King, Dr. Hudson, Dr. Nowell, and Dr. Bliss, Principals; Dr. Wilson, the friend of Wilkes, holding Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights; Dr. Rawbone, Vice-Principal; Sir Thomas More, James Gibbs, architect, the Earl of Orrery, John Hunter^b, and Lord Grenville. The portraits of Dr. Pett, Dr. Dean, and Bishop Hampden, (Principals), are in the Principal's lodgings; the space in the dining-hall being insufficient.

The eastern side was built about 1750, at the

^b He was entered as a Gentleman Commoner, but never resided.

expense of Dr. King, principal, aided by the contributions of several noblemen and gentlemen educated here, and faced with stucco, nearly as it is now seen^c. The western front, with the principal's lodgings and other buildings of a more recent date, was erected by Dr. Dean, commenced about 1830, and continued by Dr. Hampden, (afterwards Bishop of Hereford,) who succeeded him in 1833.

Among the eminent men either educated at or connected with this hall, are—Cardinal Allen, who was principal in the time of Queen Mary, Henry Newlands, Bishop of Bangor, Sir Thomas More, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sandys and Fritwell, poets, Gabriel Powell, William Croke, translator of *Salust*, Dr. Philip Bliss, editor of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, &c.

Among the benefactors of the Hall have been John Oswald, Bishop of Raphoe; Dr. Thomas Nowell, Public Orator of the University; Dr. Thomas Dyke, who founded four scholarships in 1677; Dr. William King, principal, to whose memory there is a curious epitaph in the chapel drawn up by himself: he was buried in Ealing Church, Middlesex, but ordered his heart to be preserved in this chapel.

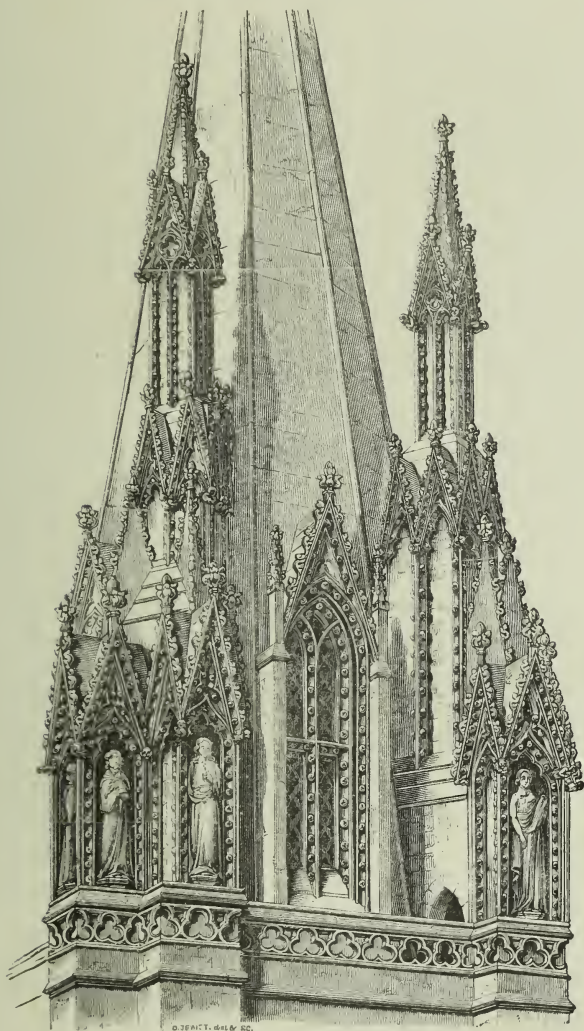
^c In erecting a stack of chimneys in the southern part of Dr. King's building, a piece of paper was found, March 15, 1869, neatly folded and placed behind the wainscot, containing the following record:—

“This Building was built in y^e year of our Lord 1743. His very worthy Dr. King principall in y^e same year Willam Miles Porter & W^m Bletsoe Carpenter Henry Smith Aprentice John Wood upholsterer & John Finch.

Let poets Like read our muse
and for y^e fault pray me excuse
But may this Building stand for ever sure
read this when we In the dust lay secur.
Like true hearts we writ our name
For ever more defend the same.”

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Tower and spire built, c. 1300.
Chancel built, 1460; nave, c. 1488.



Pinnacles at the base of the Spire, c. 1300, restored in 1850.

LEAVING St. Mary Hall, and turning northwards, the eye is immediately arrested by the

imposing beauty of the tower of the parish church, or, as it is indeed, the church of the University, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. To do full justice to this elegant structure would require a more lengthened memoir than the scope of a work like the present can possibly admit: it must be sufficient to notice what are the more peculiarly interesting features of the building in its present state.

The part of the church first, probably, in point of interest to every visitor of the University, is the exquisitely beautiful tower and spire.

The panels and gables of the pinnacles testify to its date, being lined with a profusion of pomegranates, in honour of Eleanor of Castile, the mother of Edward II., in whose reign it appears probable the work was completed. The superintendent of the work was Eleanor's almoner, Adam de Brom, whose chapel beneath, on the western side of the tower-base, was founded at this time, though the external walls were rebuilt in the fifteenth century, at the same time with the nave.

The upper part of the spire and the pinnacles were rebuilt in 1850, under the direction of Dr. Harington, Principal of Brasenose, Mr. J. C. Buckler being the architect. A second set of canopies was introduced between the top of the old niches and the base of the actual pinnacles, which had the effect of raising them six feet, which some persons consider to have injured their beautiful effect, by destroying the relative proportions of the spire and the pinnacles. The tower was considered in a dangerous state in 1856, and was repaired and bound together with iron rods, under the direction



C. Mackenzie.

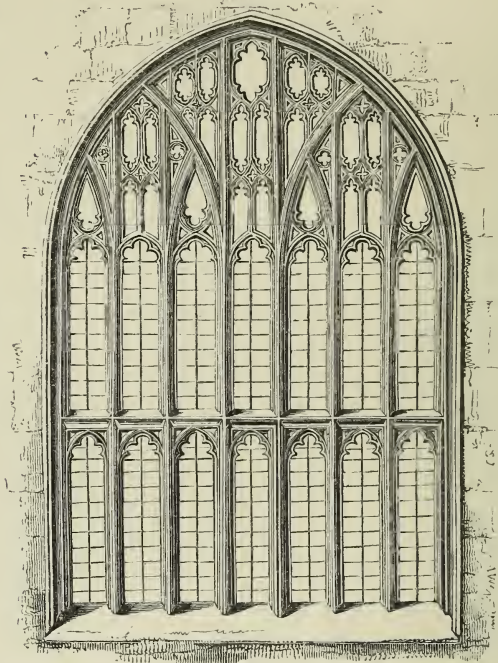
J. Le Keux.

HIGH STREET.

of Mr. Scott, in 1857, who also re-opened the beautiful tower-arches, which now form a very elegant inner porch. In this porch, over the inner door, is a curious tomb of the fifteenth century, with a small brass, and various shields on which are a cross patée and a ton, cut in stone, to the memory of Edmund Croston, of Lancaster, Dec., 1507. On the west side of this porch is Adam de Brom's chapel, now fitted up as the Bishop's court, and used also as a robing-room for the Doctors. It contains an altar-tomb with a slab of Purbeck marble, and the matrix of a brass in it.

Of the more modern portion of the church, the chancel bears on one of its corbels the rebus of Walter Lyhert, or Le Harte, Provost of Oriel, and afterwards Bishop of Norwich, who died in the year 1472. This part was completed some twelve years later. In the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. the remainder was entirely rebuilt, at the expense of the University; or rather, as Wood observes, "not solely at their own charges, but mostly by the benefactions of others which they procured." Amongst these were the king, who granted forty oaks, Arthur, Prince of Wales, Henry, Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII., Charles VIII., king of France, with most of the bishops of the period. To these, and to many private individuals, letters were addressed by the University entreating aid. The architect of the new church was Sir Reginald Bray, who at that time filled the office of High Steward of the University. The large west window is much admired as a fine example of the Perpendicular English style: it would be greatly improved by painted

glass, which in this situation might be only the shields of arms of the principal benefactors. A list of the arms with which the windows of this church



West Window, A.D. 1488.

were originally filled is given by Wood. Under the large window is the west door, in the spandrels of which are shields of the arms of the University and of Bishop Russell, the Chancellor at the time the church was re-opened, in 1488.

The remains of the original reredos under the fine east window consist of a series of good Perpendicular niches and canopies, but the figures are destroyed and the lower part cut off, to accommodate the bad Italian woodwork. The chancel

is unusually long and lofty, having fine windows on each side. The original stall-desks of panelled oak are preserved, and the three sedilia, with their canopies and cornice, ornamented with the vine-leaf and the Tudor-flower. A small vestry was rebuilt on the north side by the much-respected Charles Marriott, vicar, in 1852. Towards the upper end of the chancel were buried, in 1560, the remains of the unfortunate Amy Robsart, Countess of Leicester. An inscription recording the fact has lately been cut.

The restoration of the interior was made by Plowman, in 1827-8. The organ-screen was built, and the font executed, at the expense of the Provost of Oriel, Dr. Hawkins, for many years vicar of this parish.

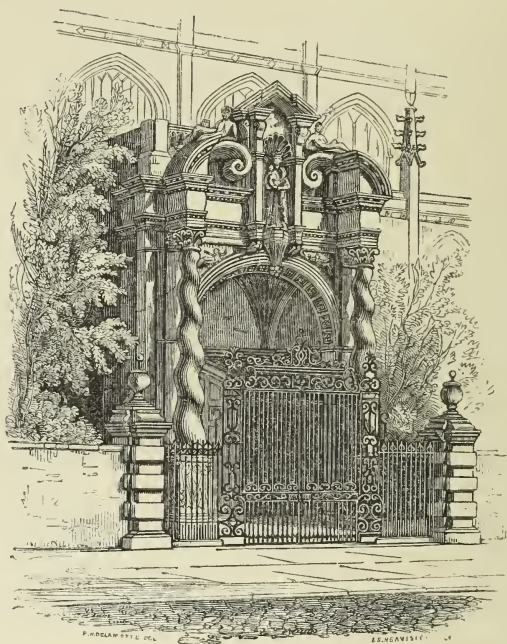
Near this font is a marble tablet supported by two figures of Indians, executed by Flaxman, to the memory of Sir William Jones.

The exterior of the church was carefully restored in 1862, under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott; the panelled parapet being taken from the remains of an old one remaining on the porch.

It remains only to add, that the porch immediately facing Oriel-street was erected in 1637, by Dr. Morgan Owen, chaplain to Archbishop Laud, at an expense of £230. Over it is a statue of the Virgin with the Child in her arms, holding a small crucifix; which at the time of its erection gave such offence to the Puritans, that it was included in the articles of impeachment against the Archbishop. This porch was carefully restored in 1865. At the same time the street-front of the church was thrown open to view by removing an old wall, and

the whole put into thorough order with great skill and judgment.

The eastern window of the south aisle was filled with painted glass executed by Wailes, from a de-



The Porch, A.D. 1637.

sign by Mr. A. W. Pugin, in memory of Mr. Bartley, a commoner of Oriel College, in 1843, and another on the south side in memory of his sister, in 1846. It is to be hoped that this excellent plan will be generally followed, of erecting memorial windows of painted glass to ornament the church, instead of the hideous distortions of black-and-white marble which have for so many years been employed to disfigure the walls. It is an ancient practice, for



INTERIOR OF SAINT MARY'S CHURCH

the revival of which we are chiefly indebted to the valuable work of Mr. Markland.

The measurements of the church are as follow : length of nave, 94 feet by 54, including aisles ; of the chancel 68 by 24 ; height of the nave, 70 ; of the aisles, 50. Height of the steeple from the ground to the summit of the spire, 180 feet.

On the north side of the chancel is a building once used by the University as a congregation-house. Some part of the church had at a very early period been thus used, since a deed executed on this site in the year 1201 is said to be "given in our house of congregation;" and among the Patent Rolls, in the Tower of London, is preserved an exemplification and confirmation, dated in the year 1409, of the original use of this house for the congregation of all the scholars of the University.

This chapel appears to have been designed in Edward the First's reign, when the large archway from the tower was constructed ; but in Edward the Second's reign, when the building was commenced, the architect's plan was altered, so as to allow of an upper storey, where the books of Bishop Cobham, bequeathed in 1327 for the use of scholars, might be deposited. Here, too, were probably preserved the loan-chests established by various benefactors for the relief of poor scholars. This continued to be the University Library, till Duke Humphrey, in the time of Henry VII., built the room over the Divinity School, now a part of the Bodleian Library. This chamber is still preserved for academical use ;—the Vinerian Professor of Law is accustomed to read his lectures in it. This building is altogether a curious relic of antiquity. The

lower chamber has a groined stone vault with ribs and bosses of the time of Edward I. The east window was at one time turned into a doorway, and the chamber used as the engine-house for the University fire-engines; but in the year 1871 a public subscription was made for re-fitting it as a chapel for the use of unattached students. The upper room has been entirely modernized in the interior, and the exterior of the whole has been cased on the north side, towards the Radcliffe-square, with windows inserted in a debased Perpendicular style to correspond with the body of the church, and with a view of making the two storeys appear on the outside as but one. On the south side there is a narrow passage or court between this building and the present chancel, and on this side the wall remains in its original state, with the windows of single lights, having ogee heads; and at the east end, concealed by the wainscot, are the remains of a good oriel window.

Quitting the church by the northern entrance, the visitor finds himself admitted at once into the spacious quadrangle of the Radcliffe-square, taking its name from the imposing building which occupies its centre. The square is now formed by a part of the Bodleian Library on the north, All Souls' College on the east, the church on the south, and Brasenose College on the west. It was formerly the site of Cat-street, School-street, and three halls, viz. Black Hall, Staple Hall, and Glass Hall.

THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

Built 1737—1749.

THIS building, which, as we have said, is in the centre of the square, was founded in the year 1737, at an expense of 40,000*l.*, by the eminent Dr. Radcliffe, physician to William III. and Mary, and to Queen Anne. To the above sum he added also an endowment of 150*l.* a-year for the librarian's salary, 100*l.* a-year for the purchase of books, with another 100*l.* for repairs^a.

Dr. Radcliffe's Library furnishes a very peculiar feature in the architectural history of Oxford, from its entire contrast of style with all that by which it is surrounded. The building itself stands upon arcades, as it were, disposed in a circular form, from the centre of which rises a spacious and well-proportioned dome. The basement is a double octagon, measuring a hundred feet in diameter, whilst its superstructure is perfectly cylindrical and adorned with three-quarter columns of the Corinthian order.

We are admitted to the interior by a very light and well-designed staircase of stone; on the top of which is a bust of Gibbs, the architect, by Rysbrack; and over the doorway is a portrait of

^a It does not come within the limits of a work like the present, to enter into the history of all the founders and benefactors of the University, but it must be sufficient to refer the reader to the best sources of information respecting them. So in the present case, whoever would wish to learn more of the life and character of Dr. Radcliffe, would be well repaid by consulting his memoirs, printed in London the year following his death; in which, besides a truthful portraiture of the liberal and eccentric subject of the memoir himself, is drawn also a highly interesting and amusing picture of the court, and other domestic history of the period.

Dr. Radcliffe, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, said to be the only original extant. Over the door, in the interior, is also a full-length statue of the founder, by Rysbrack. The elegance of the interior, its beauty of proportion and tasteful distribution of detail, deserves the highest praise. The dome is 84 feet in height from the pavement, wrought in curious compartments of stucco. The festoons of flowers and fruit between the windows contribute not a little to the general effect, as do also the few monuments of ancient art, which are disposed below: of these, the exquisitely elegant candelabra from the baths of Hadrian's villa at Tivoli, presented by Sir Roger Newdigate, are most eminently conspicuous. The casts of the Laocoön, the Townley Venus, and the rest, are too well known to need further notice here, save to record them as some of the numerous evidences of good-will towards the University of the Messrs. Duncan, of New College, by whom they were given. In the circular portion without the piers are the bookcases and reading-tables; to which may be added an exceedingly interesting collection of specimens of Italian and other marbles presented by Stephen Jarratt, Esq. The upper gallery is also furnished with bookcases and reading-tables; and here is a model in wax, said to be by Michael Angelo, representing the death of Count Ugolino and his family, from the *Inferno* of Dante. This was obtained from Prince Hoare, Esq., by P. B. Duncan, Esq. The pavement is of stone, brought from the Hartz Forest and Portland, in alternate squares.

The building of the library, under the direction of James Gibbs, F.R.S., occupied the space of



U. J. L. 1848

ST. PETER'S

F. Blackmore

twelve years; the foundation-stone having been laid on the 17th of May, 1737, and the library opened for the use of students on the 13th of April, 1749^b.

The library was at first devoted to works on Natural History, Physical Science, and Medicine—whence its original name of the Physic Library. But after the construction of the new Museum, the books were removed thither, that they might be at hand for the illustration of the scientific objects there collected. The Radcliffe Library was then, in 1861, made a reading-room to the Bodleian. All new publications are placed here for the use of members of the University, and of such strangers as are admitted to the privilege by the librarian of the Bodleian. The building, being fire-proof, is lighted with gas, and is open in the evening as well as during the day; and books, by previous arrangement, may be transferred hither from the Bodleian.

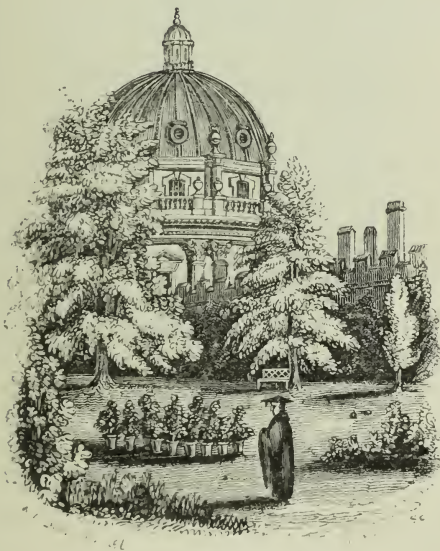
The panoramic view of Oxford from the top of this library is well worthy the attention of visitors in fine weather. The approach to it is by a narrow winding staircase, by which the visitor is conducted to the north side of the building. From this point the view is very striking: the first objects which catch the eye are the forest of pinnacles and the open parapet of two rows of quatrefoils on the top of the tower of the Schools and Bodleian, with the new Museum in the distance. Looking a little to

^b A contemporaneous account of the ceremony may be seen in Pointer's *Oxoniensis Academia*, London, 1749; whilst the reader who wishes for a more elaborate account of the building, will find its several plans, sections, elevations, and ornaments engraved in a work by Gibbs, the architect, entitled *Bibliotheca Radcliviana*, fol. 1747.

the east, we have Hertford College at our feet, and Wadham College, with its two louvres on the roof, behind it. Proceeding a few yards further eastward, we perceive the belfry-tower, cloister, chapel, hall, and bursar's tower of New College; and close to us is the northern quadrangle of All Souls' College, with the library, and the two picturesque towers of Hawksmoor, with their receding stages and pinnacles. Beyond these are the venerable tower of St. Peter's Church, the clock-tower of Queen's College, and the celebrated Magdalen tower, surmounted by its beautiful cluster of pinnacles; the verdure of Headington Hill forming a background to the picture. Proceeding southward, we come in sight of the old part of All Souls, with University College and its two towers beyond; and to the right Merton Chapel tower is conspicuous from its many pinnacles, though low and square-looking. St. Mary's Church, with its unrivalled group of pinnacles and spire, forms the immediate foreground. Towards the south-west we have the early spire of the cathedral, the first beginnings of the Christ Church bell-tower, Tom-tower, and the small spire of St. Aldate's Church, with the Cumnor hills in the background: on the west side we have Brasenose College at our feet, with Lincoln behind it; and to the left the spire of All Saints' Church, the square tower of Carfax, the old Norman keep-tower of the Castle, and the mound covered with trees. In front of this the new tower of St. Peter-le-Bailey is conspicuous, and the roof of the Union Club debating-room.

Towards the north-west we have Exeter College hall, tower, and garden, with the very elegant new

library and the chapel beyond. Over the hall we see the new tower of Jesus College, with its tall chimney-turret; the eleventh-century tower of St. Michael's Church, with a large clock-face; and on either side of the high-pitched roof of Exeter Chapel, the hall of Worcester College nestling in its gardens, and the long façade of the Taylor Building, opposite to the lofty pile of the Randolph Hotel, partly obscured by the new gate-tower of Balliol. And we have now again arrived at the pinnacles of the Bodleian, over which we see the upper part of the new chapel of Balliol, with its turret-spire, the tower of St. John's College, with its octagonal turret, and of Trinity, with the figures at the corners; and in the distance the Radcliffe



Radcliffe Library from Exeter College Garden.

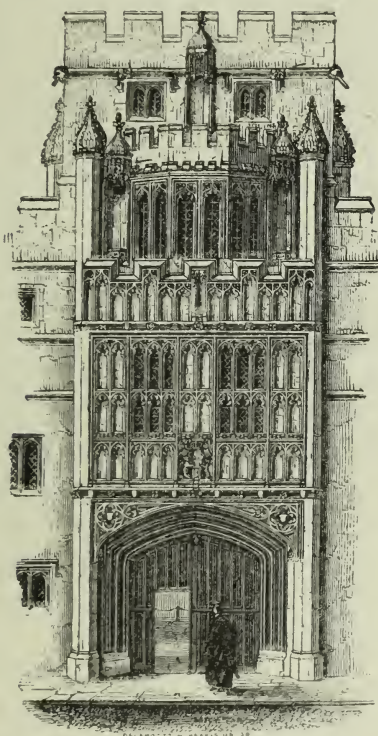
Observatory, an octagon building with a globe at the top,—a model of the well-known Temple of

the Winds; then the cupola on the top of the Theatre, and far away the spire of the church of SS. Philip and James, and the new brickwork of Keble. A continuation of the Wytham hills, covered with wood, forms a background to this beautiful panorama, which is said to be unrivalled by any city in Europe. Strangers are in general much struck by the large proportions which the different public buildings of the University, and the colleges with their gardens, bear to the whole extent of the city.

IMMEDIATELY facing the western entrance of the Radcliffe is the gateway-tower (carefully restored in 1865) of

BRASENOSE COLLEGE.

College built in 1509.
Chapel and library built *c.* 1660.



Gateway Tower, A.D. 1512.

BRASENOSE was founded in the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII., by the joint liberality of William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton. The foundation-

stone^a was laid on the 1st of June, 1509, and the charter entitling it "The King's Hall and College of Brasenose," is dated the 15th January, 1512. This college stands upon the site of no less than four ancient halls, viz., Little University Hall, described by some antiquaries as one of those built by Alfred, and which occupied the north-east angle near the lane; Brasenose Hall, whence the name of the college, situated where the present gateway now stands; Salisbury Hall, the site of a part of the present library; and Little St. Edmund Hall, which was still more to the southward, about where is now the chapel. The name of Brasenose is supposed, with the greater probability, to have been derived from a *Brasinium*, *Brasen-huis*, or brew-house attached to the hall built by Alfred; more vulgarly, from some students removed to it from the temporary University of Stamford, where the iron ring of the knocker was fixed in a nose of brass. Whatever may have been its origin, it would appear that the society still cling to the latter interpretation by displaying on the front of their college and boat a full-developed brass nose. The college at present consists of a Principal, thirteen Fellows, and twenty-four Scholars, (thirteen of the Scholarships being open); there are also twenty exhibitions.

The original buildings, which are of Headington stone, dug from a quarry granted the founders for that purpose, are still to be seen in their primitive

^a This stone still exists, and may be seen over the doorway now leading to the common-room, in the south-west corner of the first quadrangle. The inscription is as follows: "Anno Xti. 1509, et reg. Hen. VIII. primo,

Nomine divino Lincoln Presul quoque Sutton

Hanc posuere petram regis ad imperium

primo die Junii."



F. Mackenzie

J. Le Keux

BRAZEN NOSE COLLEGE.

form in the first quadrangle; with this exception, that a third storey with dormer windows was constructed over the greater part of it, in the time of James I., for the accommodation of additional members. The tower-gateway and hall, however, retain their first character entire. In the former, as was uniformly the case with the older foundations, the principal of the college had his residence; nor was it removed in this College until the year 1770. It is remarkable for the highly finished and elaborate nature of its style. It has been recently restored with great care by Mr. Buckler, and the niches, previously vacant, have been filled with the Virgin and Child, and the figures of St. Chad of Lichfield and St. Hugh of Lincoln, in memory of the Founder's successive sees, the respective arms of which are carved below. The groined roof, with bosses of the founders' arms over the arched doorway, as also the genuine door-wicket of the staircase leading to the tower-rooms, are very interesting remains of the old college.

The HALL is on the south side of the quadrangle, and is entered by a curious specimen of a shallow porch, which has been only of late years cleaned out and brought to light. Over it are two early busts, in freestone, of Alfred, and of John Erigena, who read lectures in one of the old halls in 882. They have been engraved in Spelman's life of Alfred, and elsewhere. The interior of the hall is furnished with portraits of the founders and benefactors :—

King Alfred.
Sir Richard Sutton.
Bishop Smyth.
Dean Nowell.

Mrs. Joyce Frankland, a distinguished benefactress, with a watch in her hand ;—she is said to have been the first lady who wore one. (c. 1580.)

Dr. Hodson, Principal, 1809—22.
 Bishop Cleaver, Principal, 1785—
 1809.
 Sir Thomas Egerton.
 Dr. Latham.
 John, Lord Mordaunt.
 Dr. Radcliffe, Principal, dated 1623.
 Sarah, Duchess of Somerset.

Dr. Burton, author of the "Anatomy
 of Melancholy."
 Dr. Radcliffe, Principal, 1614—48.
 Dr. Yate, Principal, 1648—81.
 Dr. Yarborough, Principal, 1745—70.
 The Marquis of Buckingham.
 Dr. Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester,
 Principal, 1822—42.

In the north bay-window is a curious portrait, on painted glass, of Bishop Smyth, and some shields of arms. The south bay-window is filled with painted glass, and on the same side of the hall is one by Warrington, erected in 1845. The original centre fireplace, and the lantern or louvre above, were not removed from this hall until so lately as the year 1760, when the present chimney-piece was given by the Hon. Asheton, afterwards Lord Curzon, a member of this college.

The present LIBRARY, which, with the chapel, is said to have been designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was finished in the year 1663. It fronts towards the Radcliffe-square, and, with the chapel which it adjoins, is remarkable in an architectural point of view, as an attempt to graft a new style upon that which had been of almost universal use in collegiate and architectural buildings. It has a coved ceiling, and pillars in the Grecian style, although the windows are a sort of Gothic. In the interior are busts of the late Lord Grenville, by Nollekens, and of Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, by Chantrey.

The site of the first library is at the north-west corner of the large quadrangle, opposite to which stood the old chapel, which was nothing more than a small oratory over the buttery, and which has long since been converted into rooms,—never, according to Wood, having been consecrated.

The building of the present CHAPEL was completed in 1666, having been consecrated by Bishop Blandford on the 17th of November in that year. The mixed style to which we have before alluded is here very remarkable, and yet, unsuccessful as such an union must ever be, the effect is less displeasing than might have been anticipated. The roof is of rich fan-tracery work, painted blue and gold in 1860, and the windows Gothic, but the place of buttresses is supplied by Grecian columns; the entablature of the altar is also Grecian, of solid marble. The east window is filled with rich painted glass, by Hardman, erected in 1855. It consists of small groups of figures representing the principal events in the life of Christ on earth, with a background of rich diaper-work. Two windows on the south side are by Wailes,—the first, *Pietas Juniorum*, 1844; the second, *In memoriam Ricardi Harington, obiit Decem. 13, 1853*; the third and fourth are in memory of J. Barlow, a fellow, who died in 1859, and P. Harries, who fell at Lucknow. On the north side is a memorial window to Frederic G. Robertson, of Brighton, whose sermons have done so much—though he died in 1853, at the early age of 37—to give tone and vigour to the modern English pulpit. The candlesticks upon the communion-table are of silver gilt, and bear upon them the date of 1677. They were presented by the first Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor, &c. There is also a good brass eagle, given in 1731 by Thomas Lee Dummer, Esq., a gentleman-commoner of this college. The east window is a really elegant specimen of Gothic tracery, although erected at a period when the art was generally despised, and supposed

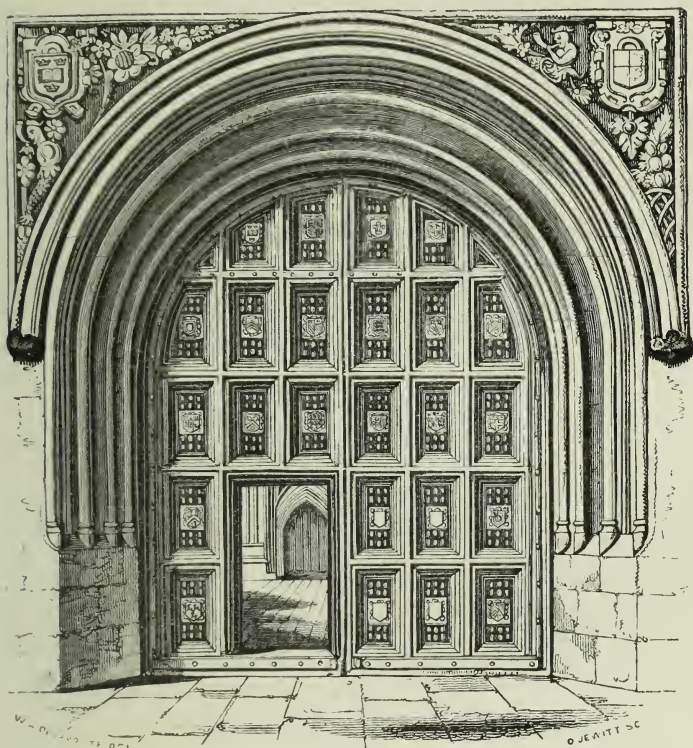
to be lost. There are several other instances in Oxford and its neighbourhood of an attempt to revive Gothic architecture soon after the accession of Charles II.,—as at Islip, where the chancel was rebuilt in imitation of Gothic work, by the celebrated Dr. Robert South, whose facetious sermons are still amongst the most popular works of his age. On a summer evening, a very remarkable effect may be observed on the windows of this chapel, when viewed from the Radcliffe-square: the sun being level with the west window, shines directly through the whole length of the chapel, and brilliantly lights up the stained glass in this east window. The painted glass of the west window was given by Dr. Ralph Crawley, principal, in 1776; it was painted by Pearson, after designs by Mortimer. The window over the entrance has been partly filled with fine glass to the memory of Mr. Pocklington, who for several years distinguished himself in the University boat. Some brasses are erected to undergraduate members of the college. The exterior of the buildings, having been much decayed from the bad quality of the stone, has been lately (1874) carefully restored.



Arms of Brasenose.

THE SCHOOLS.

Built in 1439; rebuilt 1613—1618.



The Great Gate of the Schools, A.D. 1620.

CONTINUING his route northwards, our visitor will be admitted by a narrow passage with a well-grained vaulting of stone into the Schools' quadrangle. The respective faculties are yet distinguished by the inscriptions over the several doors in letters of gold; although, with the exception of those of the Music School, they have long ceased

to be used according to their first intention. Those on the first floor have been entirely monopolized by the increasing wants of the Bodleian or University library; whilst those on the basement are used as schools for the general public examinations. A detailed account of the principal schools as they existed originally in the University, is given in Gutch's edition of Wood's History, 1796. The majority of these were in Schools-street, not very far from their present site, and were attached to the halls there situated.

The first reduction of them into one building appears to have been made in the year 1439, by Thomas Hokenorton, abbot of Osney, an engraving of which may be seen in Nele's views. In 1532 an attempt was made still further to increase their extent, but, owing to the disturbed religious state of the country at that time, although much money was actually expended upon them, it failed, and the present area was converted into a garden and a pig-market. In 1554 the University obtained from the dean and chapter of Christ Church a grant of the present site, and in 1558 something was actually done in the way of repairs, but it was not until 1613, the day after the burial of its noble proposer, Sir Thomas Bodley, that the first stone of the present structure was laid.

The architect was Thomas Holt^a, of York, who died in Oxford in 1624, and was buried in Holywell

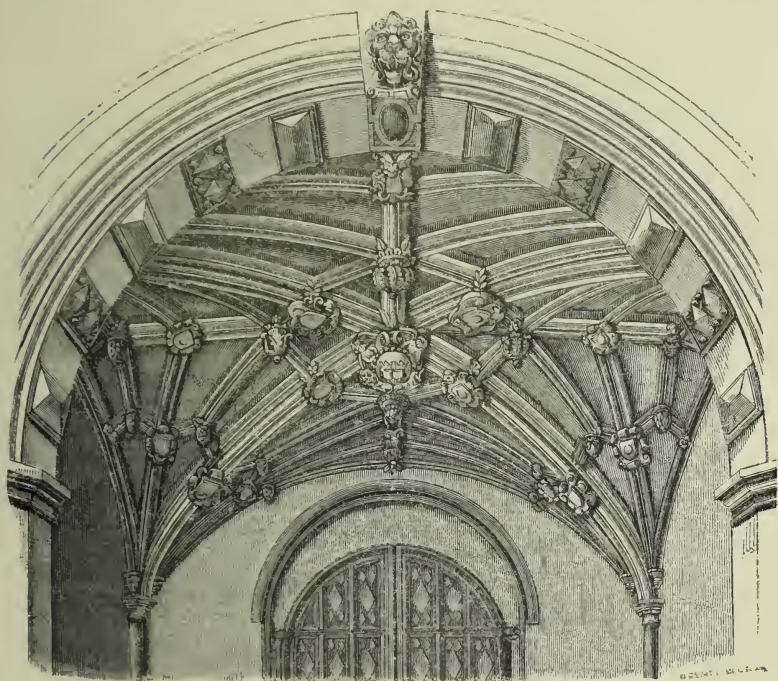
^a Much credit appears to be due to Thomas Holt for the continuance or revival of Gothic architecture in Oxford at that period. The groined vault of the passage under the eastern wing of the Bodleian Library, usually called the Pig-market, is a remarkably good specimen of his skill, and several of the college gateways have similar vaults of about the same time, which were most probably also his work.



J. Le Keux

QUADRANGLE OF THE SCHOOLS.

churchyard. The principal entrance^b is from Catharine-street, opposite to Hertford College, under a handsomely groined archway, the folding oak doors

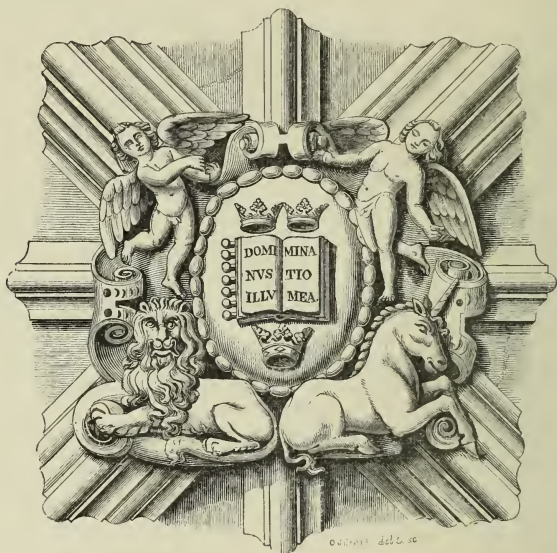


Groined Vault of the Gateway under the tower.

of which are ornamented with royal arms and devices, as also the arms of the colleges at that time existing, concluding with those of Wadham College, then recently founded. Over the archway are four rooms or storeys, the first and second forming a part of the library and picture-gallery; the third containing the archives or registers, and other public

^b Over the archway within the quadrangle are the royal arms with supporters; over the north doorway, the arms of the University, of the time of James I., with figures of angels as supporters; over the south doorway, the arms of William, Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University.

documents of the University ; whilst the uppermost, originally intended as an observatory for the use of the astronomical professors, is now unoccupied.



Arms of the University on a Boss of the Vault.

The quadrangle of the Schools is well worthy of attention. On the east side is the tower gateway, on the face of which are the five Roman orders, one above the other, the proportions of the columns carefully preserved ; the heaviest or Tuscan at the bottom, then the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite, each in regular gradation. The plinths of the columns are enriched with arabesque ornaments ; and near the top of the tower is a figure of King James I., under a canopy, attended by Religion, and Fame blowing her trumpet^c. The

^c These figures were originally double-gilt all over, and when the sun shone could not be looked at, but the king commanded them to be covered with white.

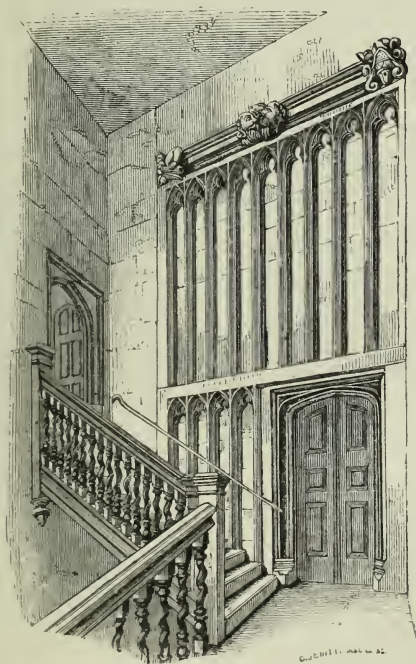
windows are of debased Gothic, but the open parapet of Gothic work at the top of the tower is very rich and elegant, and the whole building is surmounted by a battlement and an array of pinnacles, the effect of which is striking.

Through a door in the south-western corner the visitor will be introduced by a rather long but sufficiently easy staircase, to the

BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

The part over the Divinity School built in 1445—1480.

The part added by Sir Thomas Bodley, in 1597—1602.



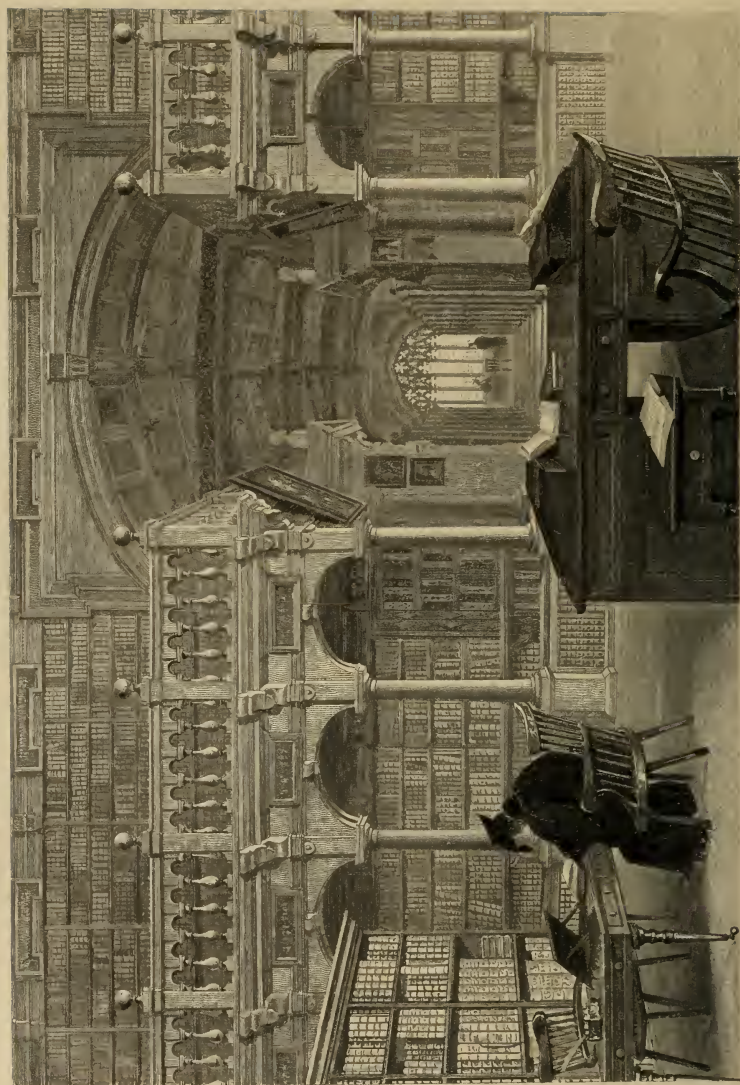
Staircase of Bodleian Library.

This staircase is evidently an after-thought, built against the panelled wall of the library, but it must

have been added very soon after the original work was completed.

The Bodleian Library^d is so called from its munificent founder, Sir Thomas Bodley, who at the age of 53, upon quitting the busy scenes of public life, in which he had acted no unimportant part, as our minister to the Hague and elsewhere, "concluded at the last to set up his staff at the library door in Oxford; being thoroughly persuaded," as he himself tells us, "that he could not busy himself to better purpose, than by reducing that place, which then in every part lay ruined and waste, to the public use of students." Of the then existing University library it may be interesting to say thus much, that the foundation was largely assisted by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV., who appears to have been the party principally concerned in furnishing the money for carrying on the additional storey over the Divinity School, then building or just completed, for such a purpose. This would appear from a letter written to the Duke by the University in the year 1445, in which he is styled the founder of this part of the building. By various donations he presented about 600 MSS., and at his death, in 1447, he left also £100, with several choice and valuable MSS., for its completion; which however does not seem to have been accomplished until 1480, when, aided by other contributors, amongst whom were Cardinal Beaufort, Jo. Kemp, archbishop of York, Thomas Kemp, bishop of London, Archbishop Morton, and others,

^d For information on the history and contents of the Bodleian Library, see Macray's "Annals of the Bodleian," 1868.



F. MacKenzie

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

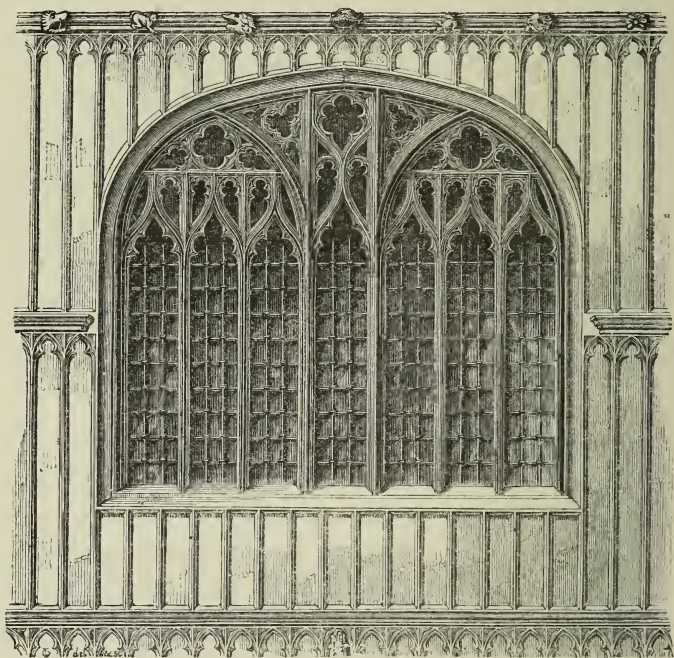
J. Le Roux

it was finished in a more elaborate and splendid manner than was at first contemplated.

To this superstructure, as we now see it, Sir Thomas Bodley added his own, or the commencement, as it afterwards proved to be, of his own great work, which now forms the eastern wing of the present library, built too on such a model as to harmonize with that of which it was to form a part. It is much to be regretted that similar care was not taken in the erection of the western wing, which was added in most indifferent taste between the years 1634 and 1640, and forms almost an eyesore to what might have been one of the most perfect, as it would have been one of the most characteristic, things of the kind in existence. In this wing the Selden library was deposited in 1659. The life of the founder was not spared to see even the completion of the first addition to the library in the east wing, which was not finished until 1613, nearly a year after his death; the other three sides of the Schools' quadrangle, and the two staircases in the corners, were subsequent additions. It was enough for him to have refitted and refurnished the original library, at that time reduced to so miserable a condition that not more than three or four volumes remained in it. This, however, was a great work, and executed by him with such zeal that in 1602, on the eighth of November, it was found to be in possession of more than two thousand volumes, and consequently opened with great ceremony, and dedicated to the use of the University on that day,—a day still kept in memory by the annual visitation. A catalogue of the books had been already compiled by Dr. James, the first keeper, under Bodley's

own supervision, which was afterwards printed in 4to., in 1605. The interest taken by the founder in this as in every other particular of his work will be best seen and appreciated by a reference to his letters to Dr. James, printed, together with the first draft of his statutes, by Hearne, in the *Reliquiæ Bodleianæ*, in 1703.

Immediately on entering the library the eye rests most fitly upon an excellent portrait of the Founder, by Cornelius Jansen, in his best style. By its side



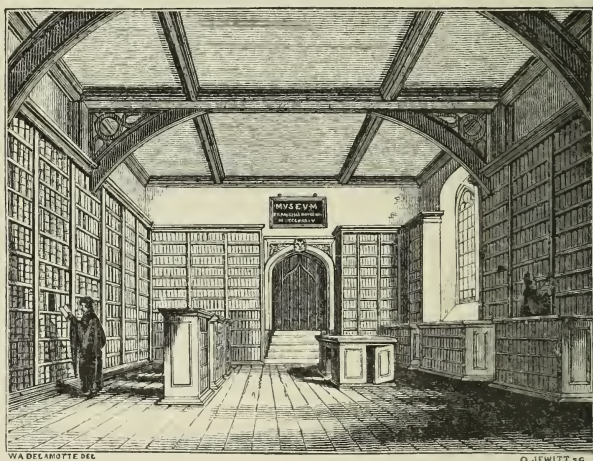
East Window.

and opposite are arranged those of the first principal librarians, a very interesting series in an historical, though somewhat inferior to the founder's in an artistical point of view. There are other portraits

also in the room of much interest, particularly that of Junius, famous for his skill in the Teutonic and other languages in northern Europe generally, by Vandyck; of Selden, an exquisite painting by Mytens; and of Humphrey Wanley, the celebrated librarian of the Earl of Oxford, and sometime an under-librarian here. This last is believed to be a unique portrait of that remarkable man. A sketch of Napoleon I. in profile, by Loughi of Milan, hangs at the eastern end of the main library; this was among the bequests of Capt. M. Montagu, in 1863; and opposite this, two drawings from the Douce Collection, one by Raffael, of Attila stopped on approaching Rome by the appearance of SS. Peter and Paul; and the other by Holbein, of a design for a cup for Queen Jane Seymour. The ceiling of the library is painted in a most effective manner: it has been divided into square compartments, each illustrated with the arms of the University; added to which, at every angle, are those of Bodley, giving to the whole a richness of effect that is truly striking. The books in this part of the library retain still their ancient classified arrangement, according to Bodley's will, nor was such a plan discontinued until increasing stores called for an economy of space such as could never be obtained were the first intention followed out.

The work of Bodley, begun in so costly a manner, did not, like that of his predecessors, lack supporters to carry it out. The famous library of more than two hundred Greek manuscripts, formed by Giacomo Barocci, a Venetian nobleman, was added in 1629 by the munificence of Will. Herbert, earl of Pembroke, then Chancellor of the Univer-

sity. Only five years afterwards, in 1634, nearly the same number of manuscripts, chiefly Latin and English, were given by Sir Kenelm Digby. Both the above collections were presented at the instigation of Archbishop Laud, who succeeded the earl in the chancellorship of the University, and who himself enriched the library with more than 1300 manuscripts in the Oriental and European tongues. The Selden library, of more than 8,000 volumes of printed books and MSS., was next deposited here by the executors of the distinguished individual, whose name and motto, *περὶ παντὸς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν*, they are nearly all said to bear. The



The Douce Museum.

necessarily limited character of our work precludes a more than bare enumeration of the principal of that host of benefactors who succeeded; Junius, Marshall, Hyde, Lord Crewe, Tanner, bishop of St. Asaph, Rawlinson, Crynes, Godwyn, are names

which may be selected from the two succeeding centuries, since which time the stores have been increased by the splendid collection of early plays and English poetry formed by Malone, the editor of Shakspeare, and of the English topographical works of Richard Gough, Esq. To these, prompted by a similar feeling of princely munificence, the late Francis Douce, Esq., has added his tastefully collected library of printed books and manuscripts, coins, medals, prints, and drawings, the result of years of patient and untiring research.

The funds of the library are kept up by a portion of the fees paid by every member of the University, and by the bequest of Dr. Robert Mason in 1842, as well as by a grant of Convocation out of the surplus revenues of the Press. This, with other legacies bequeathed to it, independent of the University chest, has enabled the library continually from time to time to increase its treasures. The collections of manuscripts of D'Orville, Clarke, the celebrated traveller, the Abate Canonici of Venice, the printed books and manuscripts of the Oppenheimer family, comprising the finest library of Rabbinical literature ever got together, have by these means been purchased, so as to enable it to take its rank in the forefront of the most celebrated libraries in Europe*.

It is open throughout the year, excepting a week at Christmas and at Easter, and on a few great festivals, and one week preceding the first Saturday in Michaelmas Term, when it is closed for the purposes of cleaning and preparing for the annual visi-

* A large addition is also made annually by new publications sent to the library under the act of parliament for securing copyright.

tation. On those saints' days when there is a sermon before the University it is not opened until after the sermon is over, which is usually about eleven. The hours are from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon in January, November and December; till four in February, March, August, September and October; and till five in the remaining months. Strangers wishing to make use of the Library must obtain an introduction to the librarian through some Master of Arts, when such books as they require will be brought to them by one of the under-librarians or assistants in attendance.

Continuing the ascent of the library staircase to the uppermost storey, the visitor is admitted into the

PICTURE GALLERY,

an interesting feature in the University, principally on the account that it contains portraits of the chief benefactors, founders, and chancellors. As works of art these will not be expected to rank very high, nor does the collection, with one or two exceptions, boast any great name amongst those whose works are there exhibited. There are, however, a few good pictures: a small portrait of Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, by Holbein; of Sir Henry Wotton, said to be by Jansen; Sir Kenelm Digby and the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, by Vandyck,—the latter, however, questionable; the Duke of Wellington (the last he ever sat for) by Lucas, and a few others. There are also interesting portraits of W. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, riding on his mule to the Parliament-house; of Handel, supposed to be the

only one for which he sat; of Camden; the so-called portrait of the unfortunate Queen of Scots, and two beautiful miniatures of James Edward and his wife Clementina Sobiesky, by Belle, belonging to the Rawlinson Collection^f. The models of ancient temples, and others in the centre of the gallery, are very cleverly executed, the majority of them by M. Fouquet of Paris. They were given



The Bodleian Library from Exeter College Gardens.

principally by Mr. P. Duncan of New College, and comprise the Arch of Constantine, the Parthenon, the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, the Maison Carrée

^f A catalogue of all the pictures is to be had of the attendant in the gallery, price 1s.

at Nismes, the Temple of Fortuna Virilis at Rome, of Neptune at Pæstum; the Lantern of Demosthenes, and Theatre of Herculaneum. To these have been added a cork model of the Amphitheatre of Verona in its present state; a model of the Royal Yacht in 1697; a model, in teak wood, of a subterranean palace in Guzerat, presented by Sir J. W. Awdry; of the Cathedral of Calcutta, in alabaster, by Van Lint of Pisa, presented by Bishop Daniel Wilson; and a very elegant model of the Martyrs' Memorial in cardboard, the gift of the Rev. Vaughan Thomas.

The two oriel windows of the tower are filled with a collection of painted glass, chiefly German, of the seventeenth century, presented by Alderman Fletcher in 1797. His bust is placed on the sill of one of the windows.

The north and south sides of the gallery measure $129\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, by $24\frac{1}{2}$; the east, $158\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 24. In the centre of the latter is a bronze statue of W. Herbert, earl of Pembroke, sometime Chancellor of the University. It was executed from a design by Rubens, by Hubert le Sœur, the modeller of the equestrian statue of Charles I. at Charing-cross.

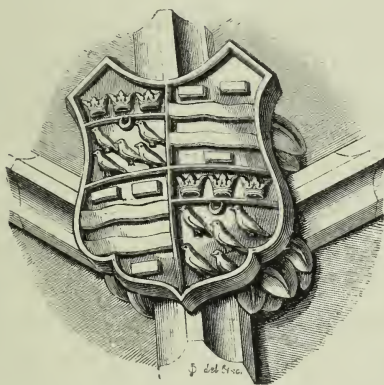
The ceiling of the gallery was originally painted in a similar taste and style with that of the library before noticed, and that it was not so ornamented upon its restoration is a blot upon the taste of all those concerned in it, which we yet hope may one day be wiped out.

Quitting the Schools quadrangle by the proscho-lium, or Pig-market, as it is commonly called, on the western side, the next object of interest will be

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL,

Commenced in 1445 ; finished in 1480.

THIS building was the basement storey of the first, or Duke Humphrey's, library. The Proscholium, which replaces the old porch, is a part of the work of Sir Thomas Bodley, as the arms and other devices in the groined roof remain to shew. The

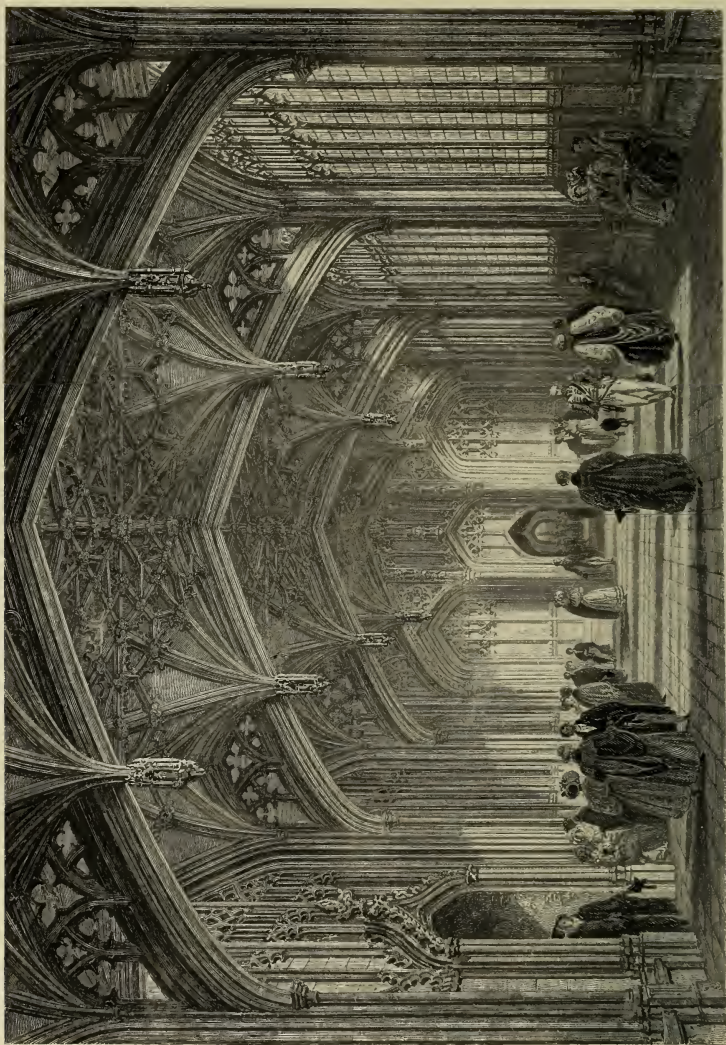


Arms of Sir Thomas Bodley, in the Vault of the Proscholium.

name of the Pig-market, which still attaches to it, continues a melancholy memento of the state to which the building which it adjoins was reduced in the authorised iniquities which were here perpetrated at the time of the Reformation. The style of the entrance-doorway prepares us in some sort for the elaborate character of the interior of this School, the history of which has been hinted at above, in speaking of that of the Schools in general. In ancient times, the theological exercises and lectures were given and performed in private rooms, until it was found convenient to transfer

them to some public place,—such as were the old chapels of St. Mildred, of St. Mary, and the different religious houses. Of the latter, the priory of the order of St. Augustine, the site of which is now occupied by Wadham College, was the most celebrated, on account of its contiguity to School-street; whilst the lectures of the Carmelites and Benedictines were the less popular, from their distance from it. The increasing number of students, however, together with other obvious inconveniences connected with the former system, led at last, in the year 1426 or 1427, to the foundation of the present building, on a piece of ground obtained from Balliol College. The executors of Cardinal Beaufort, the chief Benedictine abbeys, Archbishop Chichel , the deans and chapters of Salisbury, Wells, Exeter, and Lincoln, Edmund Rede, Esq., of Borstall, about 1450, Richard May, M.A., in 1475, Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London in 1478, and Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, were the principal contributors to this work, which however was not completed until the year 1480. One cause of this delay was in consequence of the workmen having been taken away by order of the king, to proceed with the works at Eton and Windsor, then being carried on under the direction of William of Waynflete.

Of the first splendour of this School, when the windows were filled with richly-stained glass, exhibiting the figures and portraits of the saints of old, we can now have no idea. Not only have all these perished, but in the time of Edward VI. the whole building was in such a state of dilapidation, that the fittings of the interior were destroyed, and even the lead from off the roof was pillaged, and



F. MacKenzie

TOPIQUE D'INTERIEUR - CATHEDRAL.

J. Le Roux

nettles and brambles grew about the walls of it. In 1625 it was so far repaired as to admit of the Commons, driven from London by the plague, holding their sittings within it. In the civil wars it was, with the other Schools, used as a storehouse for corn; it was restored to its present state, and the north door opened in 1669, under the directions of Sir Christopher Wren.

The windows were filled with painted glass, chiefly of an heraldic character, consisting of the arms of benefactors who had contributed to the work. This glass has been entirely destroyed, but the same arms were repeated in the groined vault, and being not only painted, but also carved in the stone, many of them may still be made out. The following is Anthony Wood's list of them, beginning at the south-west corner :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 The See of Canterbury, impaling Kempe, Gules, three wheat-sheaves or, within a bordure engrailed argent. [John Kempe ^g , successively Bishop of Rochester, Chichester, London, Archbishop of York and Canterbury, and Lord High Chancellor of England.] | 9 Kempe, impaling the See of London. |
| 2 — a fess — between six martlets. | 10 Argent, a patriarchal cross patée sable. |
| 3 Two tapers in saltire. | 11 Kempe, impaling the See of London ^h . |
| 4 The University of Oxford. | 12 Quartered: first, Argent, a fess and canton gules; second, — a griffin segreant —; third, Argent, a lion rampart quevée forchée, gules crowned or; fourth, Gules, a star of twelve points argent; fifth, — an eagle displayed —; sixth, Chequy —. [Sir Richard Wydeville, Knt., (son of Richard, Earl Rivers, and brother to |
| 5 — a fess — between three pair of snakes in true love or nowed. | |
| 6 Kempe. | |
| 7 — a chevron — between three cross crosslets pierced. [Richard Mey, M.A.] | |
| 8 W. Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester. | |

^h Nos. 11 to 16 are damaged by the irons supporting the hideous sounding-board to the professor's pulpit.

^g These coats of arms make it evident that Archbishop Kempe was the principal builder of the Divinity School. He was a benefactor of the University, and a great builder; the ante-chapel of Merton was his work, and part of the Church of St. Peter-in-the-East.

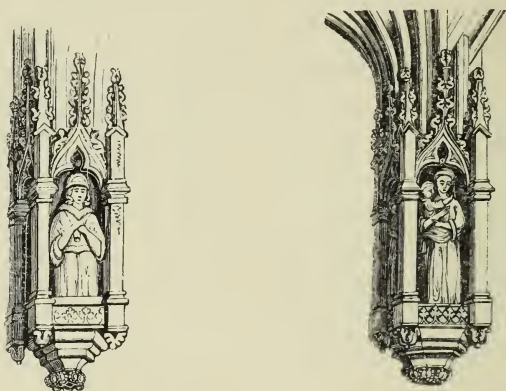
- Lionel Wydvylle, Bishop of Salisbury, and Chancellor of the University,) Deputy Steward of the University.]
- 13 Quarterly, first and fourth, six swallows, 3, 2, and 1. Arundell. Second and third, — a bend, —. [John Arundell, Bishop of Chichester.]
- 14 — a chevron — between three cross crosslets —, impaling — a chevron — between three bugle-horns [stringed].
- 15 [Azure] a dolphin naint [argent] between three mullets [of the second] pierced gules. [R. Fitz-james, D.D., Warden of Merton College, Lord Almoner, and successively Bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London.]
- 16 Quarterly, first and fourth, — a cross moline pierced —; second and third, — a cross engrailed —. [W. Alnwick, successively Bishop of Lincoln and Norwich.]
- 17 The see of London¹.
- 18 Two tapers in saltire.
- 19 Gules, three wheels or. Roet.
- 20 W. Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester.
- 21 Kempe.
- 22 The same.
- 23 — a fess — between six martlets — 3, 2, 1.
- 24 See of London, impaling Kempe.
- ¹ Nos. 17 to 24 are ranged round a central boss, on which is the *Vera Icon*, (or impression of the head of Christ on a napkin.)
- 25 See of London.
- 26 Kempe.
- 27 H. Chichel , Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 28 J. Chadworth, Bishop of Lincoln.
- 29 The University of Oxford.
- 30 T. Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells.
- 31 W. Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester.
- 32 The See of Canterbury, impaling Bouchier, quartered.
- 33 G. Nevill, Archbishop of York, quartered.
- 34 W. Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester.
- 35 Three lions passant guardant —; a castle or church in chief. See of Lincoln, impaling Azure, two chevrons between three roses argent.
- 36 The See of Winchester, impaling Or, three torteaux gules; a file, with as many labels charged with the same. [Hon. Peter] Courtney, [Bishop of Winchester].
- 37 W. Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, founder of Exeter College^k.
- 38 W. Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester.
- 39 — two snakes nowed or in true love —, their heads upwards and tails below.
- 40 The same as 12.
- 41 Quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, a fess between three leopards' heads or faces or; second and third, Azure, a chief gules, a lion rampant or. [William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk.]
- 42 The See of London.
- 43 A patriarchal cross.
- 44 Argent, a mitre stringed or, between three choughs proper beaked and legged.
- ^k Nos. 37 to 44 surround a central boss, on which is carved a Trinity in words, — *Pater. Filius. Spiritus. Deus*, bound together by foliage.
- 45 The University of Oxford¹.
- 46 The See of Canterbury, impaling Kempe.
- 47 The same as 19. Roet.
- 48 The See of London, impaling Kempe.
- 49 Exeter College.
- 50 Kempe.
- 51 Argent, a lion rampant azure. Thomas de Falconbergh, Lord Falconbergh, and Earl of Kent. Or Gules, a lion rampant or. [William FitzAlan, Earl of Arundell.]
- 52 Quartered of six; same as 12.
- ¹ Nos. 45 to 52 surround a boss, on which are sculptured the Virgin and Child with rays of glory.
- 53 France and England quartered, [ensigned with a coronet. Supporters, a lion and a bull]. King Edward the fourth.
- 54 Quartered: first and fourth, — two lions passant —; second and third, quarterly; first and fourth, — seven mullets — 2, 2, 2, and 1; second and third barry —, a chief —.
- 55 Exeter College.

- 56 — lozengy —, impaling — three lions —.
- 57 Barry of ten — three chaplets.
- 58 Kempe^m.
- 59 The See of London, impaling Kempe.
- 60 Kempe.
- 61 The See of Canterbury, impaling Kempe.
- ^m Nos. 58 to 61 surround a very curious representation of the Trinity in sculpture.
- 62 W. Wainfleetⁿ.
- 63 The See of London, impaling Kempe.
- 64 The See of Canterbury, impaling Chichelé.
- 65 Kempe.
- 66 The See of Canterbury, impaling Kempe.
- 67 The University of Oxford.
- 68 W. Hart, Bishop of Norwich.
- 69 [Azure], two chevronels between three roses [argent. John Russel, Bishop of Lincoln, Chancellor of the University, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and preceptor of Edward, Prince of Wales, son of King Edward IV.]
- ⁿ Nos 62 to 69 surround the Holy Lamb and Flag.
- 70 The See of Canterbury, impaling Kempe. Ensigned with a cardinal's hat.
- 71 Kempe^o.
- 72 The same as 44.
- 73 The See of London.
- 74 Kempe.
- 75 T. Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells.
- 76 The See of London, impaling Kempe.
- 77 The same as 39.
- 78 The University of Oxford.
- ^o Nos. 71 to 78 surround the Rose of York and Lancaster with rays of glory from it.
- 79 J. Chadworth^p.
- 80 Two tapers in saltire.
- ^p Nos. 79 to 83 surround a mitre, with an inscription on a scroll.
- 81 The See of London, impaling Kempe.
- 82 The See of London.
- 83 The See of Canterbury, impaling Kempe.
- 84 Kempe, within a bordure engrailed^q. [Encircled with a scroll on which is the following motto — "Da gloriam Deo."]
- ^q No. 84 is immediately over the eastern entrance.
- 85 A man's heart between two hands, expanded and wounded; and as many feet trunked at the angle, and wounded in the like manner; all placed saltire-ways and proper. (The usual emblems of the Passion^r.)
- 86 The See of Canterbury, impaling Kempe.
- 87 The same as 19 and 47. Roet.
- 88 The University of Oxford.
- 89 The See of London, impaling Kempe.
- 90 — three wolves' heads erased — between two bendlets —.
- 91 The same as 2.
- 92 W. Wainfleet.
- ^r Nos. 85 to 92 also surround a mitre, with an inscription on a scroll.
- [In the centre of the north front on the cornice were probably the arms of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. The coat on the shield is now defaced, but the supporters are the Duke's, — two antelopes gorged, chained, and attired.
- The following coat is also to be seen: — — a bend raguly — —. Supporters, two bears.
- On the south front, the only remaining shield is the following: — Azure, a fess between three leopards' heads or. Supporters, an antelope and a wyvern. John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, and High Steward of the University.]

Many of the other bosses are ornamented with letters cut in relief in black letter, either the initials of benefactors, or the sacred monogram I.H.C., or MM. for Maria.

At either end are several figures of Saints in

niches, with rich canopies, some erect, others following the curve of the arches: at the west end, the figure of the Virgin and Child remains in the centre. The pendants are also ornamented with small figures in niches.



Pendants, from the Vault of the Divinity School.

By a door at the western end of this School the visitor is admitted into the

CONVOCATION-HOUSE,

Built in 1639,

which forms a basement-storey to that part of the Bodleian Library in which the books of Selden are deposited. It was built, as we have seen, in 1639, and is used for carrying on the general business of the University. All matters in which it is necessary that the votes of the members of Convocation should be registered, such as the framing of statutes, the election of burgesses, of some professors, &c., are here decided. It is, moreover, used for conferring degrees upon those who have satisfied the

examiners in the public examinations. They are granted on nearly every Thursday during term, as well as on the first and last days of each term. The seats at the upper end are occupied by the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and Doctors, the lateral benches by Masters of Arts. In the apodyterium, or unrobing room, is held the Chancellor's court, at which his representative, the Vice-Chancellor, or the assessor, presides. The windows of this building are of a very debased style, but the fan-tracery of the roof is respectable; and the oak wainscoting is characteristic, and good of its kind, with a singular effect of perspective in the panels.

Quitting it therefore by the apodyterium entrance, we will conduct the visitor across the court to the foundation of Archbishop Sheldon, commonly called

THE THEATRE,

built under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, in the year 1664—1669, at the expense of the Archbishop, at an outlay of 15,000*l*. To this sum the same munificent prelate added 2,000*l*., and Dr. Wills, the Warden of Wadham, 1,000*l*., for keeping it in proper repair. The measurement of the area is 80 by 70 feet, and the whole is admirably contrived to hold the numbers which at the annual Commemoration of founders and benefactors assemble within its walls. The roof, which is one of the most extensive known unsupported by any arch or column from the interior, was reconstructed in 1802, having been then declared in a dangerous state. A plate by Burghers, explanatory of its geometrical design and construction, may be seen

in Plot's Oxfordshire, ch. ix. p. 154, where is also given an account of the allegorical painting on the ceiling. The artist of this was Streater, serjeant-painter to Charles II., and the subject, the triumph of Religion and the Arts over Envy, Rapine, and Ignorance. The colours, however, and canvas having suffered, the ceiling was repaired and cleaned in 1762 by Mr. Kettle, an ingenious portrait-painter in London, at which time the whole of the interior was also decorated anew, at an expense of some 1,000*l*. The latest restoration was in 1826. The architect is said to have taken his ground-plan from the theatre of Marcellus at Rome.

In this building are usually celebrated the public acts of the University, the Comitia and Encœnia, and Lord Crewe's annual Commemoration of founders and benefactors, on which occasion the imposing character of the scene can scarcely be conceived. It is however at the option of the authorities to hold the Commemoration elsewhere. In the roof of the Theatre also for many years was the printing press of the University, and books bear on their title-pages the words *E Theatro Sheldoniano* for a period of nearly a century, from 1669, namely, to 1759, though the removal to the Clarendon had actually taken place for a long time previous to the last-named year.

The portraits which adorn the interior are of the Emperor Alexander I. of Russia, King Frederick William III. of Prussia, by Gerard of Paris; George IV., by Sir Thomas Lawrence; Archbishop Sheldon, the Duke of Ormond, Lord Crewe, and Sir Christopher Wren.

To the exterior was added in 1838 an octagonal

cupola, from a design by Mr. Blore, where the visitor may obtain, in wet or cold weather, a bird's-eye view of Oxford scarcely inferior to that from the roof of the Radcliffe Library. That a cupola originally existed where the present now stands, is evident from the engravings of the Theatre on the title-pages of the books printed there.

Almost immediately adjoining the Theatre on the north-east is a handsome building, which succeeded the Sheldonian as the University printing office, under the denomination of the

CLARENDON BUILDING.

THIS was long known as the Clarendon Press, and was so called from the fact of its having derived its foundation in part from the proceeds of the sale of copies of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, the copyright of which was in the reign of Queen Anne presented to the University by his son. The building was completed under the direction, according to Ayliffe, of William Townsend, and not, as is commonly said, of Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect of Blenheim. This was in 1713, in which year the press first commenced its operations here. It continued to be used according to its original intention until 1830, when additional room being required to supply the increased demand for books, the present printing-office was erected, of which we shall have to speak hereafter. It now furnishes rooms for the Registrar of the University and the Delegates of Unattached Students, the Council-chamber, and lecture-rooms for some of

the professors, until new schools, so much needed and so long delayed, shall be furnished. There is preserved here an embroidered pall, formerly used, it is said, at requiem services for Henry VII.

Before leaving this interesting group of public buildings, as they may be called, as being devoted to the more general purposes of the University, we must request the stranger to step a few yards to the westward, under the heads of the sages of antiquity appropriately placed round the Academical Theatre, for the purpose of visiting the

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

Founded by Elias Ashmole, A.D. 1682.

THE nucleus of this collection, the earliest museum of which we have record in England, was formed by a Dutchman of the name of John Tradescant, a great botanist and lover of natural history, who first visited England about the year 1600. His son, inheriting his father's tastes, imported from Virginia many new plants, and founded his *Museum Tradescantianum*, or Tradescant's Ark, as it was called, the most popular and curious show of the day^s. He died in 1662, and by his will bequeathed the joint collections of himself and father to Elias Ashmole, who lodged in his house, and who, we may readily believe from his varied pursuits, would have sympathised most entirely with the tastes of the worthy Dutchman. Ashmole was the son of

^s His catalogue published in 1656 is very curious, and may be seen in the Museum. There is a quaint entry respecting the Dodo:—"Dodar, from the island of Mauritius: it is not able to flie, being too big." The head of this Dodo is still preserved, and is a great curiosity, as the race is extinct.

a saddler in Lichfield, but by his own talent and industry became successively a solicitor in Chancery, an attorney in the Common Pleas, and a physician; besides which, he was no mean proficient in freemasonry, heraldry, and more particularly astrology, in which, as his collections well shew, he appears to have had implicit faith. To the Tradescant collection of natural history he added medals, coins, paintings, manuscripts, and printed books; among which is included the library of Lilly, the celebrated astrologer. All these he presented to the University, and they were accordingly, in 1683, deposited in the present building, erected for the purpose, by a local architect named Wood[†]. There is a fine Grecian porch at the east end. In the lower room are two rows of Ionic columns, carrying the floor of the room above, which is now devoted to the purpose of examinations. Since that period the manuscripts of Sir W. Dugdale, Anthony à Wood, and Aubrey were added to the library; and to the department of natural history the shells of Martin Lister, Plot, Llwyd, and Borlase. The museum has also been enriched by other very valuable and curious donations; amongst which are the Alfred gem, given by Thomas Palmer, Esq., in 1718, a great portion of the antiquities described in the *Nenia Britannica* of the Rev. J. Douglas, presented by Sir R. Colt Hoare, Bart., and many valuable gifts, specially of Greek pottery and bronzes, from the Christy trustees. In a pecuniary point of view, its greatest benefactor was Dr. Richard

[†] The idea of this building being Wren's cannot be traced higher than the early part of the present century, when Chalmers published his "History of Oxford."

Rawlinson, who bequeathed a salary for the curator under certain restrictions. These restrictions have since been removed, and the stipend increased by the liberality of J. H. Parker, Esq., C.B., the present keeper.

The Tradescant portion of the Museum, that is to say, the specimens relating to Natural History, having been rescued from dilapidation and decay, and considerably enlarged by the indefatigable exertions of the two Messrs. Duncan, Fellows of New College, curators from 1823 to 1834, has been removed to the New Museum in the Parks; the printed books and manuscripts to the Bodleian Library; but the interesting collection of antiquities, which more especially memorializes the name of Ashmole, is retained in his Museum, and may be visited any day between the hours of two and four in the afternoon.

In the Museum are portraits of Elias Ashmole, the founder; John Tradescant, sen., and jun.; J. S. Duncan, and P. B. Duncan; an original portrait of Old Parr, taken at the age of 152; Lilly, the astrologer; the Tradescant family; Thomas, Earl of Arundel, by Vandyck; Dr. Plot, first keeper of the Museum; Dr. Dee; Sir John Suckling. There is also an ancient and curious historical picture of the battle of Pavia. On the top of the staircase, to the left of the door, is a tablet commemorating, in Arabic, in raised letters, the possessions of a College at Tangiers, in the year of Hegira, 743, (1342, 16 Edward III.)

The specimens now retained in the Museum have been carefully arranged and distinctly labelled. The three central cases contain articles of the

British, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon periods; the last has become specially instructive since Mr. Wylie gave the object described in his work on the "Fairford Graves." Round the walls the objects are arranged geographically as belonging to Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and the Esquimaux. The Polynesian collection, containing many implements brought over by Captain Cook, is on the staircase.

In front of the staircase door is a large and valuable collection of flint implements, found in Denmark, and presented in 1865 by R. Rawlinson, Esq., C.B. By the staircase door, and facing the entrance, are two cases of pottery, &c., found in or about Oxford. Next come articles of an ecclesiastical character; then the magnificent collection of photographs, given by Mr. Parker; two thousand of these, numbered and indexed, illustrate the archæology of the city of Rome; but the series also includes many views in Greece, Egypt, and Palestine. Beyond are specimens of Etruscan vases, &c. The space in front and to the right of the fire-place is devoted to Egyptian antiquities. Under the window are Italo-Greek and Roman remains, and miscellaneous relics, chiefly of an historical character, many connected with persons of note from the time of Henry VIII. to that of Charles II. Amongst the most remarkable of these curiosities are—the jewel worn by Alfred the Great; the watches of Queen Elizabeth and Oliver Cromwell; Christ bearing his cross, in translucent enamel, usually said to be made with the feathers of the humming-bird; an ancient peg tankard, (the custom having formerly been for each person to drink from one peg to the other, and if he should drink

more or less, to pay a fine); ancient carvings in ivory; and a bronze, supposed to be a votive offering to Faunus, unique of its kind, found at Lucera in Apulia.

On the basement are now deposited (with the exception of some still upon the walls of the north-eastern room in the schools quadrangle)

THE ARUNDEL MARBLES.

The collection was made by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, the greatest patron of literature and the fine arts of his own, and we might also add of any other, time. Inigo Jones first rose into notice under his countenance; he brought Hollar from Prague, and established him in London; Francis Junius and Oughtred were received into his family; Cotton, Spelman, Camden, and Selden were among his intimate friends. It is only to be regretted that at his death the splendid collections which he had amassed should have been so much dispersed, as the state of the times, and perhaps more particularly the limited, if not distressed circumstances of the Countess, his widow, occasioned. The marbles, embracing the ancient inscriptions, and among them that invaluable monument of Grecian history, the Parian Chronicle, were presented to the University in 1677, by his grandson, Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and afterwards Duke of Norfolk. Among the earliest, if not the earliest, account published of them, is that by Selden, in quarto, 1628, another edition of which was printed in the following year. His collection of marbles is deposited in the same

room. There are also placed here some sculptures, presented by Hyde Clarke, Esq.; two Runic and one Anglo-Saxon inscription; also the foundation-stone of Deerhurst Church, Gloucestershire, dug up on the site of the chancel in the last century, and presented to the University, shewing by the inscription that the church was built by Duke Odda, in the time of Edward the Confessor; and the dedication-stone of the chapel in Oxford Castle, in the twelfth century.

The smaller room contains a series of casts made for the Architectural Society, exhibiting the progress of architectural ornament from the Norman to the Perpendicular style.

Immediately facing the museum is what is now a most picturesque dwelling-house, but still retaining its old name of Kettel Hall. It was built in 1615, by Dr. Ralph Kettel, President of Trinity College, for the use of students, on the site of one of the old foundations called Perles, or Peverels, but corrupted to Perilous Hall.

Proceeding eastward, and taking the first turn to the left, at a distance of a very few yards the eye is arrested by the façade of

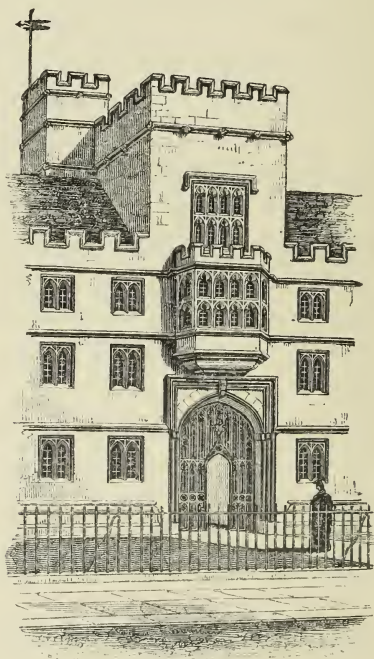
WADHAM COLLEGE.

Founded by Nicholas Wadham, in 1613.

THIS College is named from the founders, Nicholas Wadham and Dorothy his widow, who, after her husband's death, carried out the design which he did not live to complete. It was built upon the

site of the monastery of the Austin friars, during the years 1610 — 1613, the first stone having been laid on the 31st of July in the former year; and the first warden, Dr. Wright, admitted on the 20th of April, 1613.

Of the monastic buildings nothing now remains : the windows of the chapel, indeed, from the exquisite taste and keeping of style of their construction, were long thought to have been genuine Augustinian, but the book kept by the clerk of



The Gateway Tower

the works, still preserved in the college, bears the strongest evidence to the contrary, in exhibiting the expenses and time occupied in their erection. The buildings of this college are particularly



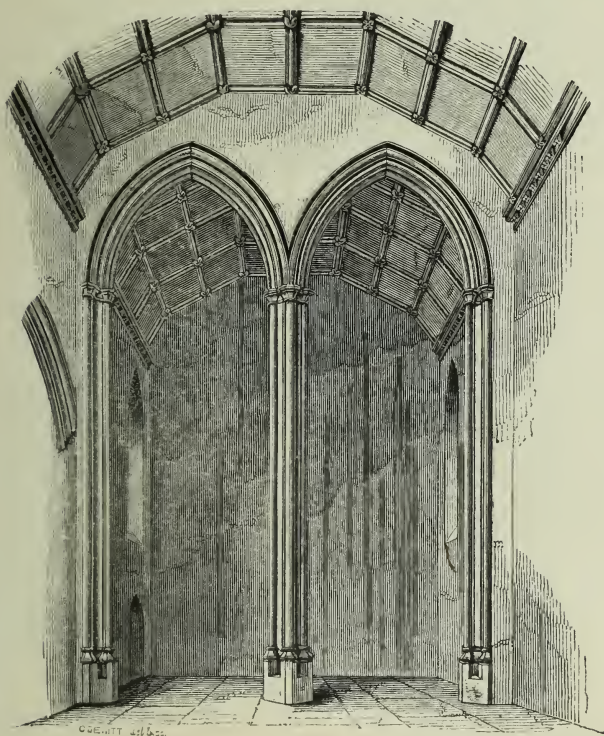
F. Maclennan

WADHAM COLLEGE.

J. Le Keux

uniform and pleasing, and, with one or two exceptions, in admirable taste throughout.

Having admired the frontage, with its well-proportioned tower, the visitor will enter, by a gateway with an elegantly groined roof, a quadrangle of 130 feet square. On the opposite or eastern side of this are the chapel, hall, library, kitchen, &c. The remaining sides are occupied by lodgings for

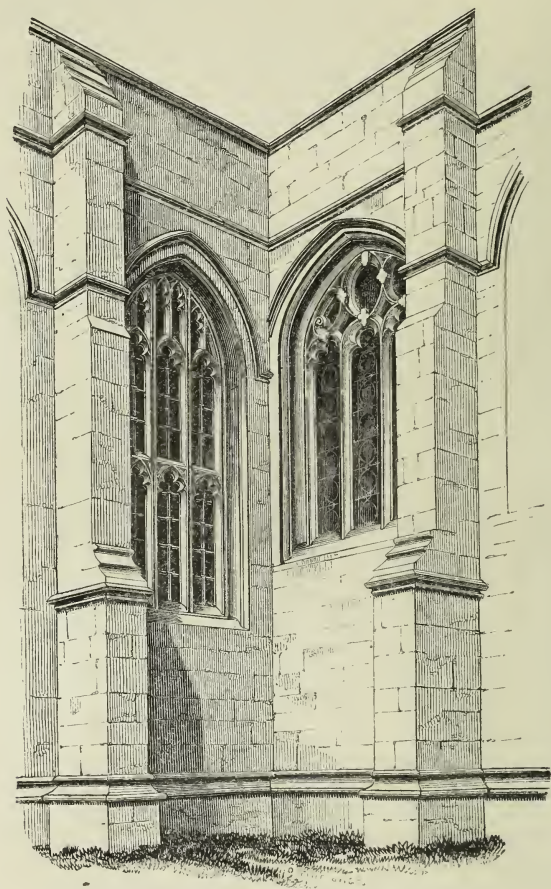


Arches of the Ante-Chapel.

the Warden, Fellows, and other members of the college.

The CHAPEL, as we have said above, exhibits great taste and purity of style in the character of

its architecture; and the ante-chapel, although the windows here are not so good as in the chapel itself, has particularly light and lofty arches. The



Windows of Chapel and Ante-Chapel from the Garden.

east end and ceiling were renewed by Mr. Blore, after an earlier school of architectural art, in 1832 and 1833. The east window, representing scenes from the life of Christ, with the antitypes from

Old Testament history, was painted by Bernard Van Ling in 1621, the contract for which, with the autograph signature of the artist, is still preserved among the college records. The side-windows contain figures of the Prophets, and other Scripture characters. The floor of the chapel was paved with marble in 1677, at the expense of the fellow-commoners. There is a brass eagle, well executed, given by Sir Thomas Lear, Bart., in 1691. The stained windows in the ante-chapel were painted by David Evans, of Shrewsbury, from designs by Mr. John Bridges, of Oxford. The clock outside was designed by Christopher Wren, once a Commoner here.

The screen, and the rest of the woodwork, is of the usual Jacobean character, but rich and good in its way. At the north end of the ante-chapel is a fine tomb of Sir John Portman, Bart., 1624. The view of the chapel from the garden is well worth seeing; indeed, the garden itself has much merit of its own.

On the south side of the chapel, is the HALL, the entrance to which is by a flight of steps immediately facing the gateway by which we enter. The figures over the steps represent the founders and their sovereign, James I.: between the former is an inscription, giving a brief account of the foundation of the college. The open-timber roof, with its louvre, and fine oak screen are amongst the most remarkable in the University. The great south and oriel windows are also particularly good. The glass in the former was the gift of the late Warden, Dr. Tournay; in the latter, of the Rev. William Wilson, B.D., vicar of Walthamstow,

Essex; it was executed by Williment in 1827. The length of the hall is 83 feet by 35, the height, 37. There are many portraits:—

Over the High Table.

Of the Founders.

To the right hand.

Joseph Trapp, First Professor of Poetry, 1708.

Dr. Tournay, Warden, 1806.

Sir John Strangways, Nephew of the Founder.

Dr. Symons, late Warden, by Pickersgill.

James I., by Van Somers.

John, Lord Lovelace, 1690.

Admiral Blake, by Walker.

Thomas Creech, Scholar, 1676; translator of Lucretius.

Dr. Wills, Warden, 1783; by Hoppner.
Humphrey Hody, Professor of Greek, 1698.

Sir John Pratt, Lord Chief Justice, 1724.

Dr. Dunster, Warden, 1689.

Thomas Spratt, Bp. of Rochester.

John Goodridge, Benefactor, ob. 1654.

H. Lushington, 1779.

Over the Screen, George I., between the Founders.

On the left hand, beginning at the Entrance.

Dr. Blandford, Warden, 1659; Bp. of Worcester.

Sir Christopher Wren.

Dr. Lisle, Warden, 1739; Bishop of St. Asaph, then of Norwich.

John Medley, Bp. of Fredericton, 1845.

Dr. Ironside, Warden, 1665; Bp. of Hereford.

Dr. Wright, First Warden; Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry.

Dr. Wilkins, Warden, 1648; Bp. of Chester. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society, whose first meetings were held in this College.

James Harris, Esq., author of *Hermes*, 1780; by Reynolds.

Thomas, Lord Windham, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Dr. Baker, Warden, 1719; Bp. of Norwich.

Dr. William Smyth, Warden, 1617.

Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1728—61.

Full length of do.

William Draper Best, Lord Wynford.

John Parsons, Bp. of Peterborough.
William III.

The bust by the door is of Lord Westbury, sculptured by Bailey.

The two splendid chandeliers in the hall, the gift of Dr. Tournay, 1824, were hung in Westminster Hall, at the time of George the Fourth's coronation.

In the COMMON-ROOM, which is over the buttery, between the ante-chapel and hall, is an excellent picture of Mother George, painted by Sonmans in 1690, when she was 117 years old: an account of this remarkable woman is given by Gutch, Locke, in his diary^u, and other writers. There is also

^u See Lord King's *Life of Locke*, 4to., p. 131. She is called Alice by Locke, but the name on the portrait was Mary.

a highly-finished picture, by Van Dalen, of the Pool of Bethesda, on panel, painted in 1647, which was presented to the society by John Poynder, Esq.

The LIBRARY is an additional wing, built over the kitchen, to correspond with the chapel on the opposite side, with which it is connected by a cloister. The effect from the garden is particularly



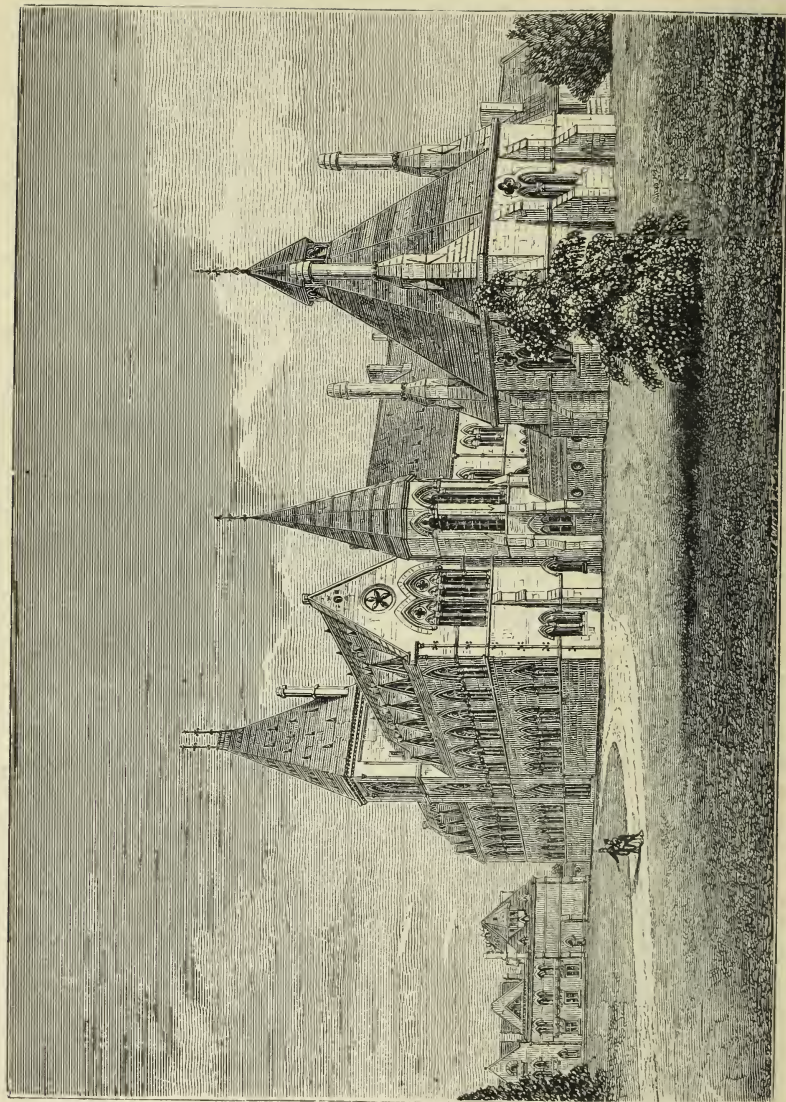
The Chapel and Library from the Garden.

picturesque and striking. Its measurements are 53 feet by 30. The side-windows are small, the object very properly being to obtain as much room for books as possible. The window at the east end is large and handsome, and illustrated with small portraits on painted glass of the founder and foundress. The most remarkable contents of the library are—the four folio editions of Shakespeare, a valu-

able collection of early Italian books, including a beautiful copy of the Aldine edition of Petrarch; also, a rare collection of Spanish books, and a very fine Anglo-Saxon manuscript of the Evangelists, written in the tenth century, with curious illuminations, similar to those of the celebrated manuscript of Cædmon and the Benedictional of Ethelwold. The foundation of the collection was laid by Dr. Bisse, of Magdalen College, Sub-Dean of Wells, and Archdeacon of Taunton, whose portrait hangs here. He gave his library, consisting of two thousand books, to the college.

PROCEEDING about a hundred yards further to the north, through a shady avenue of acacias and elms, between the college-gardens of Trinity and St. John's on the left, and Wadham on the right, the visitor will arrive at the public walk known by the name of the Parks, from King Charles's artillery having been stationed there, at the time that Oxford was besieged by the Parliamentary army; and in the meadows to the right, towards Holywell Church, the mounds and trenches can still be traced. The whole of the ground from the elm-walk to the river Cherwell, comprising 93 acres, has within the last few years been laid out as a walking and recreation ground; about half the circuit is skirted by an arboretum; and on the highest ground rise the twin buildings of new Observatories, one of which is intended for Dr. De la Rue's telescope, which he lately gave to the University. At the south end of the piece of land enclosed by this public walk, is situated

UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.



View from the South-West.

THE OXFORD MUSEUM.

THIS building has, of late years, both on the ground of the subjects to which it is devoted, and its intrinsic architectural merits, attracted much public attention.

The visitor will best appreciate the building by learning the purposes for which it has been erected. A brief historical sketch will explain this.

In the branches of human knowledge which chiefly occupied the learned world before this century, Oxford was pre-eminent. This century ushered in new studies. The material world began to be as sedulously investigated as formerly the domain of mental or linguistic science had been. For the new sciences Oxford had no adequate appliances. Though Boyle had flourished here, and Ashmole had made here the first Museum in England, all could not be created at once. The Duncans improved the Ashmolean Museum; Kidd lectured; Buckland made a great and valuable Geological collection; and Dr. Acland, who succeeded Kidd in the small school at Christ Church, raised that establishment to a working educational institution, constructed on the most complete Physiological model, that of John Hunter.

But these establishments were remote from each other, and were each far too small. It was thought better to unite the collections which illustrate the several cognate natural sciences into one great whole; and to combine with the collections adequate work-rooms, dissecting-rooms, and laboratories, in which the students can be practically taught to work for themselves in their several subjects. This great

scheme was pressed on in 1848 by Professors Daubeny, Acland, and Walker, with Messrs. Hill, Greswell, and others,—and gradually found favour. At length, after a public competition, the present building was accepted by Convocation.

These few words have explained the nature of the edifice. To study efficiently the natural world four appliances are necessary, and these must be in immediate proximity to each other.

1. Collections illustrative of each natural science.
2. Lecture-rooms.
3. Work-rooms, laboratories, and dissecting-rooms, both for professors and students of each department.
4. A Scientific Library to furnish the literature of Natural History in all its branches.

This great design is here undertaken. The general laws of the universe find their explanation in the Mathematical, Astronomical, and Experimental Physics departments; the structure of our planet is examined and described by Geology, Mineralogy, and Chemistry; the life of our globe by the Physiological, Anatomical, Zoological sciences; and the diseases by the rooms devoted to Medicine. The Radcliffe Trustees have filled the splendid libraries with the treasures of scientific books which they have collected: and to these Mr. Hope, the munificent donor of a rare Entomological collection, has added no small contribution.

The collections are arranged in the court. Round which are corridors on two floors—out of these corridors are entrances either to the court or the rooms of the several departments; and beyond these rooms, and outside the main buildings, are

outer uncovered courts, and detached buildings for noxious or noisy chemical, mechanical, and anatomical work.

This very elegant and extensive range of building is in the early Gothic style of the thirteenth century, and combines great elegance and purity of style, with much variety, and an extremely picturesque outline. It was built in 1856—58 by Sir Thomas Deane and Mr. Woodward, at the expense of the University. The contract was nearly 30,000*l.* for the building only. The first portion which catches the eye on turning the corner of the wall of Wadham garden is the chemical laboratory, with its lofty octagonal roof and four tall chimneys, in the style of the Glastonbury kitchen. To the east of this is the keeper's house, and to the north is the main building, which fronts to the west, and has a gateway-tower in the centre. The stair-turrets at the angles are particularly graceful. The two ranges of pointed windows of two lights, with marble shafts and sculptured capitals, have a very fine effect. Beyond the main building to the north-east is the anatomical court and department, and to the north-west the lecture-room and laboratory of the Professor of Experimental Philosophy, erected in 1870-71 at the expense of the Clarendon Trustees, and therefore called the Clarendon Laboratory. The entrance to the whole series of buildings is under the gateway-tower: passing through an archway with a groined stone vault, we find ourselves in a quadrangle surrounded by a double set of cloisters, or corridors. The court itself is covered in with a roof of wood and glass, resting on slender iron pillars, with capitals of varied

foliage, executed in iron. The shafts of the cloister, as well as those of the windows, are of different varieties of stone, illustrating the principal geological formations of the British Islands, from granite up to the most recent formations. Probably no series exists equal in beauty to that of the Cornish granites, in the upper corridor.

On each of the pillars there is a corbel. These support statues of the most eminent discoverers and promoters of Natural Science, from Aristotle, the first classifier, down to the most recent, but deceased, philosophers of our age. Her Majesty Queen Victoria graciously gave five, including Bacon, Galileo, and Newton. The undergraduates of Oxford gave Aristotle and Cuvier. Thirty-two are required to complete the series. Besides this application of the architecture to the subjects for which it is used, a series illustrative of various Faunas and Floras, existing or extinct, has been carved on the many corbels, capitals, and bosses. These also are presented by various friends of the University.

But beyond what the imitation of art can supply, the wide domain of Natural History is here plentifully illustrated. In Geological and Mineralogical collections the Museum is especially rich; among the former are many of the original specimens figured by Dr. Buckland in his *Bridgewater Treatise*. On the northern side are cabinets of specimens illustrating Osteology and Physiology, admirably arranged. In the Zoological department, except in the collections of Birds and Molluscs, the Museum is somewhat deficient. A room is set apart for the fine Entomological collection bequeathed by

Mr. Hope. Work-rooms and lecture-rooms for the Professors, and a scientific library, which includes the collection removed from the Radcliffe Building, adjoin the upper corridor.

Opposite to the New Museum is

KEBLE COLLEGE.

ON June 22, 1870, this College, named after the Author of the "Christian Year," and founded by public subscription as a memorial to him, was formally opened by the Chancellor of the University. It is built of variegated brick, and the style has been the subject of much unfavourable criticism, but the plan and arrangements are pronounced to be most satisfactory, and the number of students has realized the highest expectation.

The best view is from the interior, where the extent of the quadrangle gives a favourable impression. The Chapel, in course of erection under the direction of the architect of the college, Mr. Butterfield, is the munificent gift of the late William Gibbs, Esq., of Tyntesfield, near Bristol. The length is 120 feet, the breadth 35, and the interior height 70. Hall and Library are still lacking, the present buildings being temporary. There is already provision for one hundred students, some of whom hold exhibitions, but there are no Scholars nor Fellows, as in other colleges.

The college is governed by a Warden and Council, of not less than nine nor more than twelve members, the whole of the discipline and internal administration being lodged with the Warden.

The speech of the first Warden, at his installation, expressly guarded against any misapprehension of this being "in any invidious sense, a poor man's college," or "a clerical college," or "the college of any school or party within the Church, though of course its founders and rulers will strive to shape and govern it as Keble himself might have desired". . . Keble College, in short, is founded in the free yet religious spirit of the ancient founders; and is meant to take its natural place, as a younger brother, by the side of the elder institutions."

In addition to the great quadrangle, the north-west angle of which is occupied by the Warden's house, servants' accommodation and a clock tower have been built on the south side.

Returning southward, the visitor will pass the top of Holywell-street, a few yards down which, on the left-hand side, stands the

MUSIC ROOM.

THIS was built from a design of Dr. Camplin, Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall, at an expense of 1,263*l*. It was opened in 1748, and was long under the management of stewards chosen from the respective colleges of the University. It is now used only as a concert or lecture-hall. Further down the street, on the right hand, is seen the handsome front of the new buildings of New College, the northern side of what is intended to be a new quadrangle, occupying part of the

† The charter provides that the training shall be "based upon the principles of the Church of England."

“Slipe,” from which a fine view of the tower and chapel may be obtained.

Continuing Holywell-street and turning to the left, the visitor will see

HOLYWELL CHURCH.

THE chief feature is the chancel-arch, which is of the twelfth century, and slightly of the horse-shoe shape; it has been attributed to Robert d'Oilli, but is more probably a century later, as the architecture agrees with Henry the Second's reign. The aisles were rebuilt, and the church thoroughly restored in 1845. The tower-arch was cleverly pierced through the old wall by Mr. Derick without any rebuilding in 1845; but the western tower is ancient, the lower part being of the time of Henry III., while the upper part is the work of Sever, Warden of Merton College, in the fifteenth century.

Returning to Broad-street, and passing southwards, the visitor will see on the left an octagonal building, called St. Katharine's Chapel^{*}, which has a sculptured relief of the Annunciation over the old doorway; this is now a club-room, used by unattached students. And next arrives at the modern building of

HERTFORD COLLEGE, LATE MAGDALEN HALL.

Founded by Bishop Waynflete in 1487; removed to the present site in 1822.

Re-constituted as Hertford College in 1874.

THE front, facing the Bodleian and New College Lane, comprising the Principal's lodgings, students'

^{*} This is marked in old maps as a Lady-chapel, and is so referred to by Hearne, being situated beside Smith-gate. St. Katharine's foundation was in this street, still called by her name, but nearer St. Mary's Church.

rooms, &c., was built by Mr. Evans of Oxford, from a design by Mr. Garbett, in 1820, at the expense of Magdalen College, from which it had its name. An exquisite *morçeau* of the Magdalen Hall of former days may still be seen, almost adjoining the lodgings of the President of Magdalen College. (See the woodcut, p. 158.) The site of the Hall was transferred by Act of Parliament from its original place adjoining to Magdalen College, to its present spot, where formerly stood Hart Hall, or Hertford College. A few remains of the previous structure may still be seen in the refectory and buttery; the lodgings also of the former principals exist, but are now converted into rooms for students.



Part of Hertford College, and New College-lane.

The set of rooms in the angle between the old lodgings of the Principal and the chapel are a portion of the design of Dr. Newton, Principal of Hart Hall, who in 1740 had converted the hall into a college^y. Funds, however, being wanting,

^y Its condition in 1770 is thus described in the New Oxford Guide, 1770: "Though it is now styled Hertford College, it may be called by the name of any other person who will complete the endowment of it, or become the

or proving wholly insufficient for the purpose, the whole corporation, Hall and College together, was allowed at the death of Dr. Hodgson, Principal, in 1805 to become extinct. Although upon the transference of Magdalen Hall to this site the *genius loci* was disturbed, yet the academic nature of the institution remained unchanged. But last year (1874) an Act of Parliament established in the place of the Hall a College, reviving the name of Hertford, to consist of a Principal, five Fellows, and ten Scholars.

The CHAPEL was consecrated by Archbishop Potter, then Bishop of Oxford, on St. Katharine's Day, Nov. 25, 1716. The whole design of the new fabric then proposed was engraved by Vertue for the Oxford Almanack of 1740.

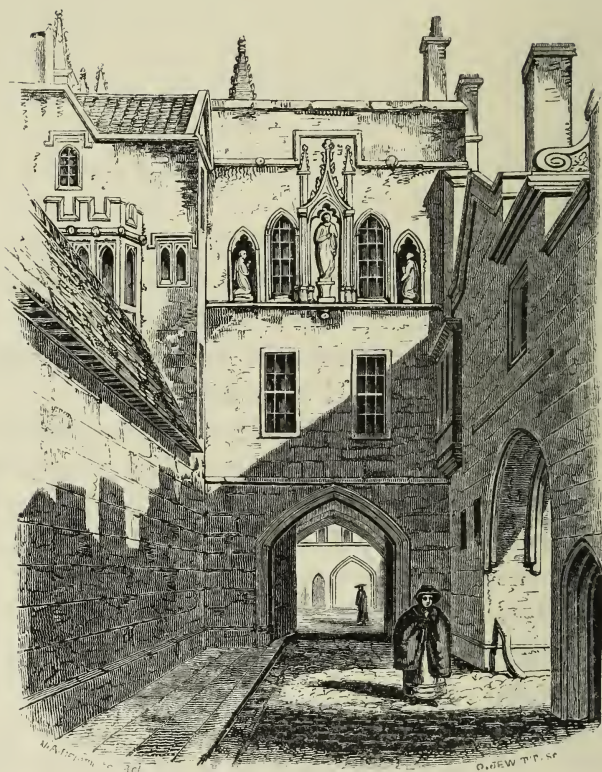
In the HALL is a valuable original portrait of Tyndale, the translator of the New Testament, and there are others of Lord Chancellor Clarendon, Dr. Denison, formerly Principal, Dr. Josiah Pullen, a noted humourist, well known in Oxford by the tree on Headington-hill which still bears his name, and to which he is said to have walked daily for many years; Sydenham, the physician, and Dr. Spenser, Bishop of Jamaica, all of whom were members of Magdalen Hall, as were also Sir Matthew Hale and Bishop Wilkins.

Quitting the college by the lane which bounds it on the north, and continuing his course eastward for a few yards, the progress of the visitor will be further arrested by the tower-gateway of

principal benefactor to it. This college consists of a principal, two senior fellows or tutors, eight junior fellows or assistants, thirty-four undergraduate students, and four scholars."

NEW COLLEGE.

Founded by William of Wykeham in 1386.



The Entrance-Gateway.

THIS college is one of the noblest, if not the noblest memorial, of the boundless munificence of William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester, for whose life and acts the reader is referred to Chandler, Martin, Bishop Lowth, and his other biographers, it being far beyond the scope of an Oxford Guide to tell of one tithe part of his ex-

cellent doings^a. The first stone of that great work with which we have more immediately to do, was laid on March 5, 1380, according to Wood, by the founder himself, then fifty-five years of age,—“an event which was followed with great pastime and mirth.” Six years were occupied in its construction, when, on April 14, 1386, being the vigil of Palm-Sunday, the first warden and fellows entered the college at “nine of the clock in the morning, with solemn processions and litanies, commending themselves and their studies to the care and protection of the Almighty^b.”

It is somewhat singular that the name of New College should still remain to a foundation which has been now nearly 500 years in existence; but at the same time, as Dr. Ingram remarks, it is not without reason that it does so, since the foundation of this college marks a new era in our academical annals. Before this, the Aularian system, even in the case of Merton, had generally prevailed; but since the formation of this society, it has served as a model to nearly all founders of colleges, both here and at Cambridge.

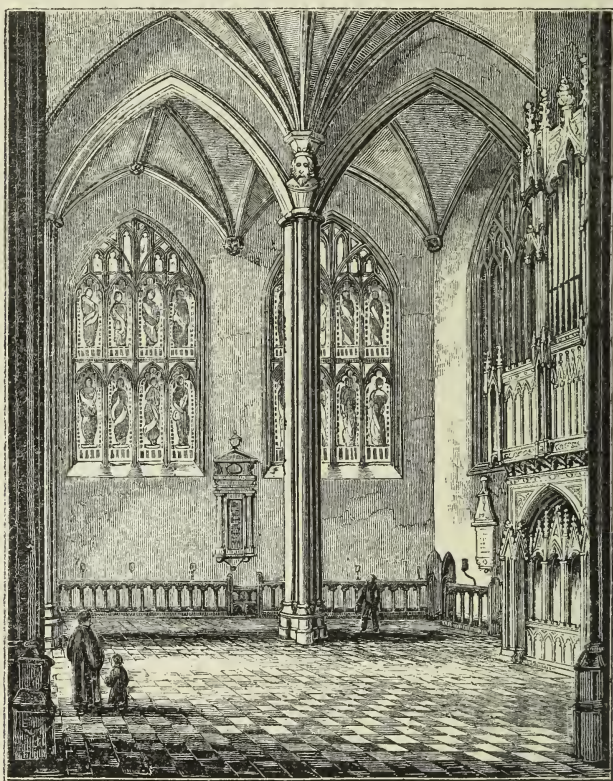
The magnificent foundation of Wykeham was for a Warden, 70 Fellows and scholars, ten chaplains, three clerks, and sixteen choristers. All the fellows were to have been previously scholars, and all the scholars were to be elected from Winchester. At

^a Froissart says of him, that he was so much in favour with Edward III., “that everything was done by him, and nothing was done without him.”

^b The first stone of Winchester College, his great sister foundation, was laid on March 26 in the following year; and also completed in six years, the warden and society making their first entrance in procession on March 28, 1393. A very accurate and interesting description of the lands and tenements purchased for the site is given by Wood at p. 177, sqq. of his history.

present the fellowships are 30 in number, only 15 of which are limited to Wykehamists; the scholarships are 40, of which 30 are close to Winchester; there are 3 chaplains, 8 lay clerks, and sixteen choristers.

The buildings are particularly interesting as remaining for the most part as they were erected



A. De la Motte. del.

O. Jewitt. sc.

The Ante-Chapel.

in the founder's time, and on the founder's plan. The chapel, the hall, the cloisters, the groined gateways, and even some original doors and windows, remain, in their exterior at least, as they came

from the hand of their master architect. The exceptions are to be seen in the third and upper story to the principal quadrangle, added in the year 1675, and in the garden court, finished in 1684. The buildings of Wykeham are too striking to be mistaken.

In front of the tower will be observed three Gothic niches, with figures of the Virgin in the centre, of the founder, and an angel kneeling on either side.

Passing through the groined tower-gateway, immediately on the left hand is the CHAPEL, the pride not only of the college, but of the University, in which it forms one of the most distinguished ornaments. The entrance is by a short cloister into the elegantly proportioned ante-chapel; in which are still to be seen some of the original painted windows of the time of the founder, representing figures of the saints and martyrs. The small lights in the heads of the windows, both of the ante-chapel and of the inner chapel, have also preserved their original painted glass, consisting of a very curious series of the different orders of angels and archangels, as then understood°. The great west window was painted by Jervais, from finished cartoons furnished by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and begun in 1777. The subject of the upper part is the Nativity, in which, on the left hand, are seen the portraits of the designer and painter, as adoring shepherds; in the lower compartments are displayed seven allegorical figures, exhibiting the four

° Engravings of these have been published in the "Calendar of the Anglican Church," 12mo., Oxford, 1851: and in the "Calendar of the Prayer-book Illustrated," 1866.

cardinal and three Christian virtues. The brasses preserved in this chapel are of great interest, and have been engraved in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.

These were former wardens :—

T. Cranley, Archbishop of
Dublin, *ob.* 1417.
J. Yong, Bishop of Calipolis,
1526.

W. Hyll, 1494.
N. Osylbury, 1453.
R. Malford, 1403.
J. Rede, 1521.

The following were formerly fellows,—the variety of costume and heraldry are interesting :—

H. Wrattesley, civilian, 1486.
W. Hautrive, 1481.
T. Gascoigne, 1457.
P. Caermarden, 1446.
W. Holmegh, 1434.

T. Flemmyng, 1472.
W. Fryth, 1420.
W. Bailey, 1582.
A. Aylworth, M.D., 1619.

There are numerous other tombs and gravestones, with inscriptions to members of the college, of later date. Some of these brasses have been engraved in the "Manual of Brasses," published by the Oxford Architectural Society, and rubbings of them may be seen in the Society's collection. The present pavement of the ante-chapel is the gift of Mr. Philip Duncan, late Fellow of this society. The effect of the softened light from the painted glass on either side of the inner chapel is peculiarly striking; the beautifully wrought altar-screen, too, does much credit to the taste of Mr. Wyatt, who took the greatest pains to restore it after the original model: this was furnished by some remains of the old eastern wall and its beautiful niches and fret-work, discovered in 1789, when the state of the wooden roof and other dilapidations rendered a complete refitting of the interior necessary. The carvings under the seats, or misereres, as they are

called, were then placed in front of the stall-desks : they are a very curious series, many of them extremely grotesque, and are of the time of the founder. The alto-relievos over the altar, representing the Salutation, the Nativity, the Descent from the Cross, the Resurrection, and the Ascension, are by Westmacott.

The windows on the south side are Flemish, and said to have been painted from designs by some of Rubens' scholars : they were repaired in 1740 by William Price, of whom they were purchased by the society. Those on the north side were painted by Peckett of York, in 1765 and 1774.

In the first window on the left, commencing with the higher row, are represented—Baruch, Micah, Daniel, Hosea,—Adam, Eve, Seth, and Enoch.

2nd window (top), Amos, Joel, Obadiah, Jonah,—Methuselah, Noah, Abel, and Isaac.

3rd window (top), Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Ezekiel,—Jacob, Judah, Moses, and Aaron.

4th window (top), James, *minor*, Thomas, Simon, Matthew,—John, JESUS CHRIST, Mary, and Peter.

5th window (top), Philip, James, *major*, Andrew, Bartholomew,—Paul, Barnabas, Judas, and Matthias.

The organ used to be called one of the finest in England ; it was built by Dallam, and improved by Green and Byfield ; and has now been re-opened after extensive repairs, in fact almost entire rebuilding, by Willis. In the chapel is still preserved the silver-gilt pastoral staff of the founder, commonly known as the Crozier of William of Wykeham, a very exquisite relique of the finished style of the jewellers' and enamellers' work of that period, and of most elaborate workmanship.

Leaving the chapel by the western door, we are admitted at once into the CLOISTERS, which, with the tower adjoining, were not built until after the completion of the other parts of the college. They stand upon the sites of three ancient halls, namely, Schelde Hall, Mayden Hall, and Great or More

Hamer Hall, formerly the property respectively of Studley Priory, University College, and Osney Abbey. The measurement of the area which they inclose is 130 by 85 feet. They were consecrated together with the bells in the tower, then only



The Cloisters.

three in number, for the purpose of a private burial-place for the college, by the Bishop of Dunkeld in Scotland, 19th Oct. 1400^d. The ribbed roof of Spanish chestnut-wood, resembling the bottom of a boat, is a curious specimen of its kind.

The tower is supposed to have been the last work of Wykeham. It is built on the site of one

^d Wood, from the college registers, states this bishop to have been Nicholas; Spotswood asserts that Robert Calder occupied the see of Dunkeld at that time.



NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL.

of the bastions of the city wall, and as its massive nature evidently imports, was built for defence as well as for a belfry, and is a remarkably fine specimen of a belfry-tower of the period. It consists of four horizontal compartments, and is ascended by a winding staircase of stone within. The thickness of the walls at the base is about six feet.

Returning to the quadrangle from the cloisters, and passing under the unusually projecting heads of the cornice and the corbel-heads of the drip-stones, we ascend into the hall by a long flight of steps in the muniment tower, which, like that of the gateway, has still its three niches filled with the elegant figures of the Virgin in the centre, and on either side an angel and the founder, in a kneeling posture. The screen and the wainscot within are good specimens of the linen panel, and are said to have been put up by Archbishop Warham, who died in 1532. The windows and wainscot are decorated with arms of the founder and other benefactors. The whole have been most carefully restored under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott, (1866), and a very handsome roof of oak has replaced the former ceiling. There are also some very interesting portraits, of—

(Beginning on the left hand.)

Sidney Smith, 1843.
Bishop Shuttleworth, 1842.
Sir Wm. Erle, the well-known Judge.
Bishop Huntingford, 1832.
Archbishop Chichele, 1443.
William of Wykeham, 1404.
Bishop Waynflete, 1486.
Bishop Ken, 1691.
Bishop Bathurst, 1837.

Bishop Lipscomb.
Bishop Trimnel, 1723.
Bishop Turner, 1691.
Archbishop Howley, 1848.
Archbishop Warham, 1532.
Bishop Lowth, 1787.
Bishop Lake, 1626.
Bishop Bisse, 1721.
Messrs. Philip and John Duncan.
Dr. Martin Wall.

Over the screen is a fine painting of the Adoration of the Shepherds, of the Carracci school,

given to the society by Pleydell Bouverie, Earl of Radnor, and at one time placed in the Chapel. The dimensions of the hall are 78 by 35 feet, and nearly 40 feet high^e.

The upper rooms in the muniment-tower continue in their original state, with groined ceilings and tiled floors; but as they contain the records and other private documents of the college, it is not to be expected that they should be open to the admission of strangers. The stair-turret at the back of the tower, and particularly the manner in which it is corbelled out at the bottom, is very remarkable. The entrance to the cellar is also in its original condition, and, together with the winding buttery staircase, which it adjoins, affords a curious specimen of corbelling, shewing the ingenuity of the mediæval architect. The kitchen retains its original open-timber roof and large fireplaces.

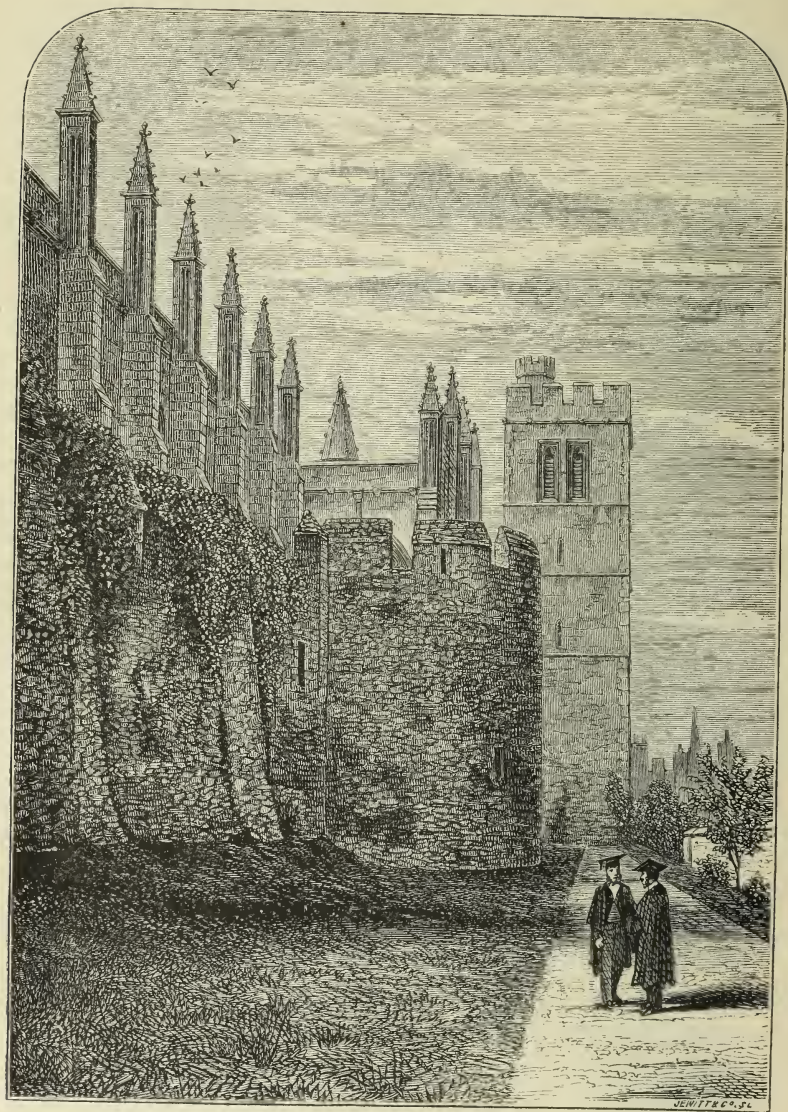
The LIBRARY, which is over the archway, dividing the old and more modern buildings of the college, was entirely refitted by Mr. Wyatt. It has a fine collection of printed books and MSS., amongst the former of which is said to be a unique copy of all the five volumes of the Aldine Aristotle, 1495-98, upon vellum. The four last volumes on vellum are found also in the library of C.C.C., but the first volume is not known to exist elsewhere.

The GARDEN, which is beautifully laid out with trees, shrubs, and flowers, is surrounded by the old city wall, with its alure or walk on the top,

^e A curious custom prevailed at this college so lately as the end of the last century, in the manner of calling the fellows to dinner and supper: a chorister went daily at one and seven o'clock from the chapel-door to the garden-gate, crying, *A manger tous seigneurs*, afterwards curiously corrupted to *Eat-mancheat-toat-seni-oat*. See Pointer's Guide, 1749, p. 48.



NEW COLLEGE



View from the Slupe.

(To face p. 148.)

within the parapet, and the bastions, with their loopholes for arrows, commanding the approach to the postern gate: all these are in the most perfect state possible, according to the agreement of William of Wykeham with the city at the time of the foundation of his college, by which he bound the society for ever to keep them in good repair^f. The original document is still preserved among the muniments of the city. A very fine view of the walls with the tower may be had from the "Slip," a slip of ground at the back of the college, where are the stables and other offices, and the new buildings, constructed for the accommodation of thirty-six students.

In leaving New College, and continuing our way down the lane to the south and east, we pass under a very well-turned elliptic arch, which, thrown as it is over a road running obliquely, and not at right angles, exhibits, for the time at least of its erection, considerable ingenuity, however common such arches, called skew-arches, may be in the railway architecture of the present day.

^f There is a picturesque view of St. Peter's Church from the garden, shewing the singular early turrets, with their conical roofs, at the two angles of the east end: also a pretty peep of Magdalen tower, through an opening in the fine old trees.



Arms of New College.

Nearly at the end of this lane on the eastern side stands the venerable church of

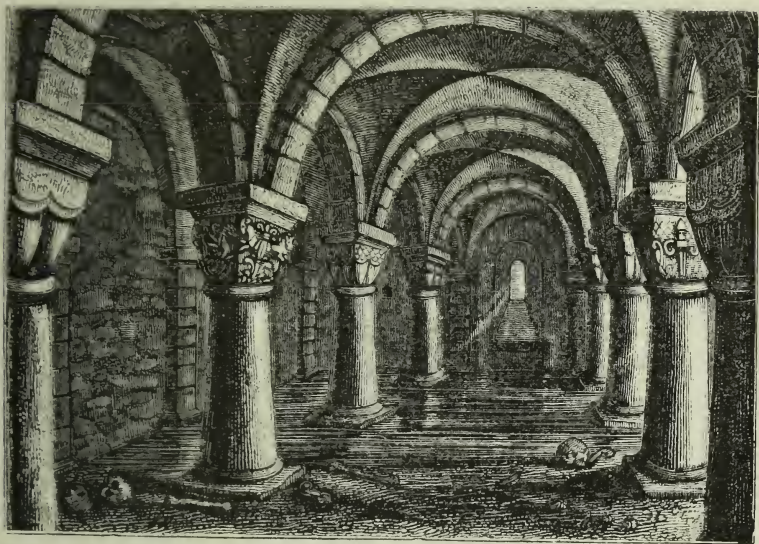
ST. PETER'S-IN-THE-EAST,

Crypt and Chancel, c. 1150; North Aisle, c. 1350.

well worthy the attention of every antiquary and admirer of architectural beauty. The principal and most characteristic features are to be seen, in the first place, in the crypt, erroneously said to have been built by St. Grimbald in the ninth century; but although it may stand on the site of an earlier crypt, the architectural details of the existing masonry bespeak the twelfth century. It contains two rows of short pillars, and in its general style very much resembles the vaulted crypt of Winchester Cathedral, which is also erroneously attributed to St. Ethelwold. The vaulting is of semicircular arches of hewn stone. Its dimensions, 36 by 20 feet, and 10 in height. The present entrance is through a massive buttress on the south side, but this is comparatively modern. There were originally two winding stairs, one on either side, from the choir; and it seems as if there had been also two straight flights of steps from the nave, with a vault for relics between them^g.

^g The guides tell a story that this was the opening of a subterranean passage to Godstow; but this is mere fancy. There was, however, formerly a drain from the north side of the crypt, under New College to the city ditch; and for want of this outlet the crypt is now frequently flooded, from a landspring.

Next in point of interest and antiquity is the choir or chancel, exhibiting a fine specimen of the Norman school, which prevailed in this country from a time anterior to the Conquest to the end of the reign of Henry II., to which latter period this choir belongs. In the interior, two of the



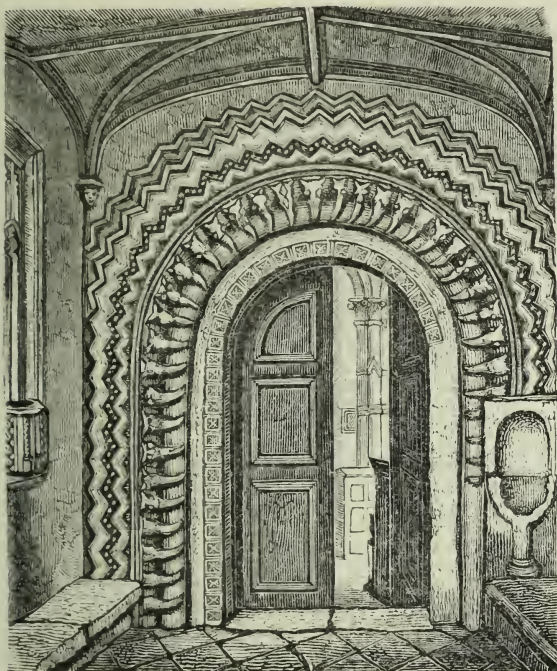
The Crypt.

semicircular-headed windows still remain, and the groined roof of the same date is nearly perfect. The ribs are ornamented with chains, an unusual ornament, from which it is supposed that the church was dedicated to St. Peter, *ad vincula*. The original Norman piscina in the south wall was uncovered some years since, and a Norman doorway, which formerly led down into the crypt. The ribs

of the western compartment were originally plain, and were cut with the zigzag moulding by direction of Bishop Hamilton, when vicar here. The exterior appears to have been surrounded by a beautiful series of intersecting arches;—that the rich corbel-table, still existing, was originally three or four feet lower than its present position, is evident as well from the appearance of the wall, as from one of the corbels still remaining attached to each of the turrets which terminate the east end.

The south wall of the nave is of the same period, with windows inserted in the early half of the fifteenth century: one is filled with grisaille glass in memory of the Rev. W. Adams, the author of "The Shadow of the Cross," who was for a short time vicar here. The doorway is a remarkably rich specimen of the twelfth century; it is now much hidden by an elegant and tastefully constructed porch and port-loft, probably of the reign of Henry VI. The north aisle has pillars and arches of the thirteenth century, and some elegant windows in the Decorated style, of the time of Edward III. The north window of the Lady-chapel was inserted by Vincent Wyking, vicar in 1433. The side windows of that chapel belong to the original work built by Edmund le Riche, the founder of St. Edmund Hall, for the use of his pupils, about 1230. These small lancet-shaped windows were filled with painted glass, by Williment, in 1839, having figures of St. Peter and St. Paul. The great west window, and the large window on the south

side, were inserted in 1501. The west door has some original iron-work. The tower is of the fourteenth century, and is remarkable from the walls sloping gradually inwards, so that the top



Norman Doorway.

is considerably smaller than the base; or, in technical language, the walls *batter*. The present fittings of the interior were arranged under the direction of two successive vicars, Denison and Hamilton, who also succeeded each other as Bishops of Salisbury. There is a modern font in the Norman

style, with a handsome canopy of carved oak in the style of the fifteenth century.

Immediately abutting upon the south side of the churchyard is

ST. EDMUND HALL.

Originally founded in 1226 ; refounded in 1559.

IT derives its name^h from Edmund le Riche, sometimes called St. Edmund of Pontigny, the place to which he retired, and where he died and is buried : he was a native of Abingdon, and was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury in 1233. He was the author of a very popular work in the middle ages, entitled *Speculum Ecclesiæ* ; and is said to have delivered lectures on the site of this hall in the beginning of the thirteenth century. According to the custom of his time, he visited the University of Paris, and on his return introduced the study of Aristotle into Oxford. After his death he was canonized by Pope Innocent V., his day in the Salisbury calendar being Nov. 16. After the death of St. Edmund this hall passed successively into the hands of Ralph Fitz-Edmund, in 1260, Sir Brian de Berningham, and Thomas de Malmsbury, vicar of Cowley, by whom it was presented to Osney Abbey. On the suppression

^h Hearne, himself a member of this hall, thought the name was derived from one Edmund, a citizen in the first times of Henry III. Certain it is that in 1260 it was in the hands of Ralph Fitz-Edmund, and that in 1317 it is called *Aula quatuor filiorum Edmundi*, though in 1324 its title runs, *Aula S. Edmundi*.

of the latter in 1546, it was conveyed to one W. Burnell, gent., of whom it appears to have been purchased by W. Denyse, D.D., Provost of Queen's, and by him presented to that college in 1557. In 1559 the right to the perpetual appointment of the Principal was confirmed by Convocation to the society of Queen's College, in whose possession it still continues.

The buildings occupy little more than three sides of a quadrangle, and date principally about the middle of the seventeenth century. The general



The Chapel, &c., A.D. 1682.

appearance of the front has been much improved by the addition of three dormer windows to the upper story. The chapel and library are at the east end of the quadrangle; the former was consecrated and dedicated to St. Edmund, by Bishop Fell, 7th April, 1682¹. The hall is immediately

¹ See Wood's Almanac for that year, where is an account by an eye-witness.

opposite. Both are of the most unpretending character.

In the hall are portraits of—

Principals of the Hall.
 Dr. T. Tullie, 1675.
 Dr. J. Mill, 1707.
 Dr. T. Shaw, 1751.
 Dr. G. Fothergill, 1760.
 Dr. A. Grayson, 1843.

Rev. John Hill, Vice-Principal from
 1812 to 1851.
 Dr. Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta,
 Vice-Principal from 1809
 to 1812, dec. 1858.

The chapel was built at the cost of Dr. Penton, Principal, and his friends, as is recorded by an inscription over the door. The east window has been filled with glass designed by Mr. Morris; the other windows contain a memorial to Principal Branthwaite, made by Clayton and Bell, who also made the windows in the ante-chapel, which commemorate Bishop Daniel Wilson. There is a picture over the altar of Christ bearing his cross.

Among the eminent men educated at this hall must be mentioned those two learned and indefatigable antiquaries, Hearne and Wanley, the former of whom died here in June, 1735. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, was sometime Vice-Principal of this hall.

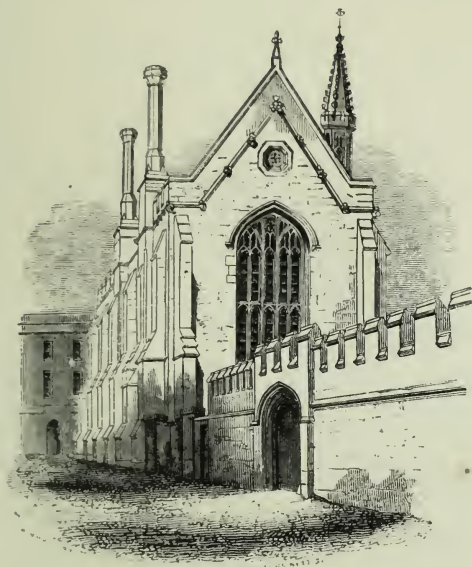
Leaving the lane, and turning down the High-street eastwards, we are conducted under a row of elms to

MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL.

Founded in 1456, rebuilt in 1851.

At the south-west corner of the college precincts stands the Grammar-school, designed by the Messrs. Buckler in the Perpendicular style, and erected in

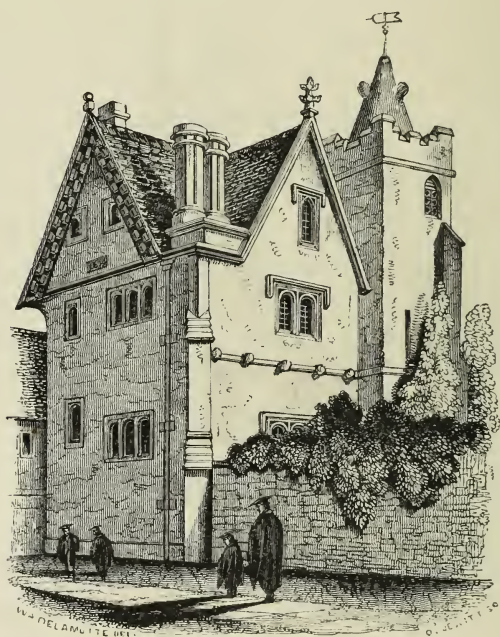
1851. It consists of a single room, the front of which towards the High-street presents an elevation of five bays, formed by buttresses, and containing an uniform range of transomed windows of lofty proportion. The north elevation is distinguished by a porch in the centre with a small library over, approached by a stone staircase in an



The School, from the College Gateway.

octangular bell-turret, terminating with a crocketed pinnacle. The parapet is embattled, and the east and west walls furnished with gables : the windows in these aspects are distinguished by superior dimensions, pointed arches, and tracery filled with coats of arms in coloured glass of bishops, &c., connected with the school, by Hardman. The roof is of open-timber framework, spanned by single arches, springing from stone corbels. The interior

contains portraits of Cardinal Wolsey, Camden, Bishop Bickley, Dr. Lawrence Humphrey, Arch-deacon Todd, Mr. Collins, Dr. Ellerton, and the late President, Dr. Routh. The school is mainly intended for the education of the Magdalen choristers, who are on the foundation, but boarders are also received by the Head-master and one of the under-masters.



Part of old Magdalen Hall.

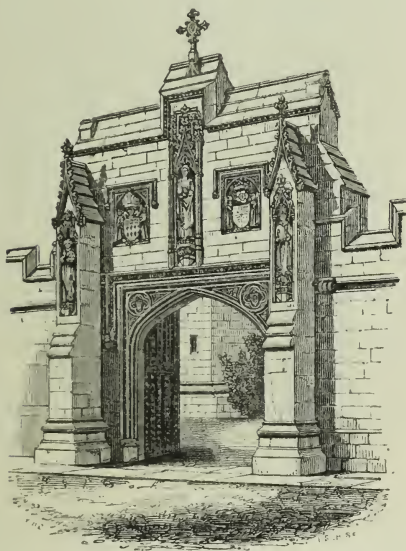
Opposite the gate in Long-wall-street is a small Gothic brick chapel, attached to the Principal's house for the use of the boys; it is very unpretending, but in good taste.

Pursuing our course a little farther to the east, we pass close under the walls of the remains of

old Magdalen Hall, a portion of which has fortunately been preserved, and now forms the very picturesque lodge of the head porter of

ST. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

Founded by Bishop Waynflete in 1456, and built, 1475—81 ;
Tower added, 1492—1505.



The Entrance-Gateway, A.D. 1844.

THE entrance to this college is through a gateway erected in 1844, from a design by Mr. Pugin. The niches are filled, those on the exterior by images of St. Mary Magdalen, St. John the Baptist, to whom the hospital, on whose site the college is built, was dedicated, and William of Waynflete,

Edward IV. was a worshipper within its walls, as were afterwards kings Richard III. and Henry VII. The last contract of Waynflete with his mason, William Orchyerde, was for finishing the windows of the chambers, after the model of those of All Souls' College; this is dated 1479, in which year the first statutes were delivered to the society.

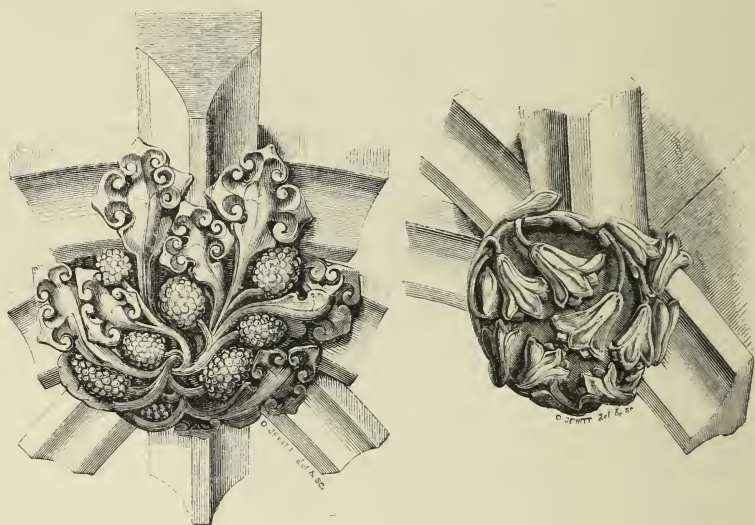


The Stone Pulpit, A.D. 1480.

These builders' contracts extend over a period of five years, viz., 1475—1479; and from the rare occurrence of such documents, are particularly interesting. On the 20th of September, 1481, the founder visited his college, bringing with him many books and manuscripts.

The western front of this college, which meets

the eye immediately upon passing through the entrance-gateway, is perhaps one of the most striking displays of architectural beauty in Oxford. Directly opposite is the west window of the beautiful chapel, with its singular specimen of a shallow porch; over which, in as many niches, are five figures, representing St. John Baptist, Edward IV., St. Mary Magdalen, St. Swithun, and the founder.



Bosses in the Cloisters.

On the extreme right is a curious pulpit of stone, from which it was customary that the University sermon should be preached on St. John Baptist's Day, on which occasion the pulpit, with the ground and surrounding buildings, was strewed and decked with boughs and rushes, in commemoration of St. John's preaching in the wilderness. To the left is the principal entrance to the cloisters, comprising a gateway, exhibiting another instance of the open

spandrels of the shallow porch, with bosses and a very elegantly groined vault, under a tower of exquisite proportions, and decorated with canopied statues of St. Mary Magdalen, St. John, Henry III., and the founder, whose chambers are situated within, immediately over the gateway.

The chambers were carefully restored, after the pattern of the ancient painting and gilding, and very handsome furniture introduced to correspond, in 1857. There are three chambers; the great reception-room over the gateway, the withdrawing-room, and the founder's bed-chamber; which last retains the ancient tapestry, representing the parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard, and the Betrothal of Prince Arthur with Catherine of Arragon, and made, according to the authority of M. Michel, in the Arras looms from designs by Holbein: these chambers still, as of old, belong to the President's lodgings. The smaller entrance immediately adjoins and covers the northern doorway of the chapel, and is directly under the muniment-tower, which is here remarkable, as ranging equally in its projection into the court with the chapel itself.

The CHAPEL, like all other ecclesiastical buildings, has undergone a variety of changes since its first erection, although throughout it appears to have retained much of its original character. The reforming spirit of the sixteenth century, we may be sure, would not leave alone the costly decorations with which this chapel was adorned: in the years 1629—1635, however, an attempt was made towards its restoration, and it was then furnished with new wainscoting and panelling, richly gilt and painted, together with a handsome screen of oak.

The ante-chapel was also embellished with new windows of the best painted-glass of the time. This state of things, however, was destined to be but of short continuance. In 1649, on the 19th of May, Cromwell and the Parliamentary generals were invited to dine in the hall with the new President, Dr. Wilkinson, and in return for this misplaced hospitality their followers committed the greatest outrages upon the college property. The figure of the Blessed Virgin was pulled down from the gateway, the painted glass was torn out from the windows of the chapel and trampled under foot, and the organ was conveyed by Cromwell's order to Hampton Court, where it remained until the Restoration. The repairs necessary after this period appear to have been done in the indifferent taste of the day.

In 1740 further alterations were made in the chapel and other parts of the college, when the glass of the eight windows of the transept, painted by Greenbury, was brought into the choir, while those in the ante-chapel were filled at a later period (in 1796) with figures of St. John, St. Mary Magdalen, Henry III., Waynflete, Wykeham, Fox, and Wolsey. This glass is all of the kind called *grisaille*, that is, executed in brown and white only, without any colour; the effect is sombre, but heavy, and requires a strong light. It was not until the year 1833 that the whole chapel was restored to somewhat of its original splendour, under the direction of Mr. Cottingham, of London. The altar-screen, the oak seats and stalls, the organ-screen of stone, are all executed in the best possible manner; and if we except the old oak ceiling, there



THE WESTWORK OF THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. LAWRENCE, LIÈGE.

is nothing left that we can desire. The windows were in 1857—60 again filled with painted glass of brilliant colours, in the best style, by Hardman; and in 1864-65 a series of statues was added to the fine altar-screen. The small chapel at the north side of the altar has been admirably restored, and the tomb of the founder's father, Richard Patten, brought from the demolished church of All Saints at Waynflete, deposited there with great fitness. There is a very good brass eagle, placed in the choir in 1633; also, over the altar-table, an exquisite picture of Christ bearing His cross, which is now generally thought to be by Ribalta, although it has been at various times attributed to Morales, Murillo, and others. The great west window was originally painted after a design by Christopher Schwartz: it represents the general resurrection.

From the chapel we pass into the CLOISTERS, the general effect of which is particularly good. They have been in a great measure restored in the present century: the north side has been wholly rebuilt, the windows now opening towards the "new buildings" and grove. The east side is likewise new, with the exception of the walls of the cloister and the windows over it in the interior of the quadrangle, which are a part of the original building. The south side, adjoining the hall and chapel, has been entirely rebuilt after the first model. The grotesque figures or hieroglyphics, which adorn the interior of the quadrangle, are very amusingly defended in a Latin account in manuscript, called *Ædipus Magdalenensis*, written by a Fellow of the college of the name of W. Reeks, at the request

of Dr. Clark, President. His object is to prove them all emblematical, exhibiting a system of morals which cannot fail in furnishing a society dedicated to the advancement of religion and learning, with a complete and instructive lesson^m.

The HALL is entered from the south-east corner of the cloisters by a flight of stone steps, from the top of which on the landing-place may be seen an elliptical arch, flanked by fluted Ionic pilasters, corresponding with those which form the divisions of the panel-work in the interior. Above is an oblong

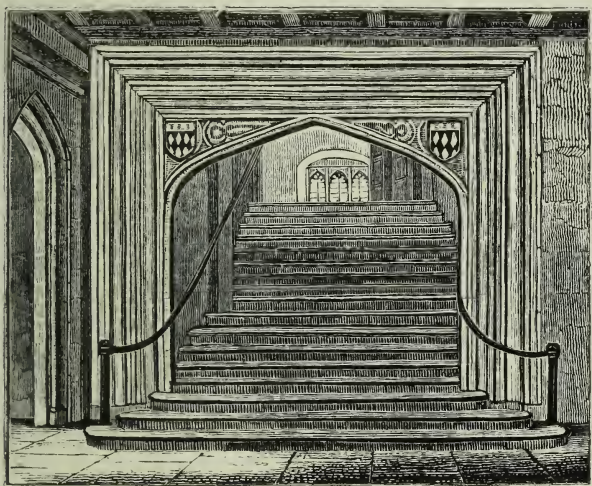
^m The following is an abridgment from this curious manuscript :—

“Beginning from the south-west corner, the first two figures we meet with are the *Lion* and the *Pelican*. The former of these is the emblem of Courage and Vigilance, the latter of Parental Tenderness and Affection. Both of them together express to us the complete character of a good governor of a college. Accordingly, they are placed under the windows of those lodgings which originally belonged to the President, as the instruction they convey ought particularly to regulate his conduct.

“Going on to the right hand, on the other side of the gateway, are four figures, viz., the *Schoolmaster*, the *Lawyer*, the *Physician*, and the *Divine*. These are ranged along the outside of the library, and represent the duties and business of the students of the house. By means of learning in general, they are to be introduced to one of the three learned professions, or else, as is hinted to us by the figure with *Cap* and *Bells* in the corner, they must turn out *Fools* in the end.

“We come now to the north side of the quadrangle, and here the first three figures represent the history of *David*, his conquest over the *Lion* and *Goliath*; from whence we are taught not to be discouraged at any difficulties that may stand in our way, as the vigour of youth will easily enable us to surmount them. The next figure to these is the *Hippopotamus*, or *River-horse*, carrying his young one upon his shoulders. This is the emblem of a good tutor or fellow of a college, who is set to watch over the youth of the society, and by whose prudence they are to be led through the dangers of their first entrance into the world. The figure immediately following represents *Sobriety*, or *Temperance*, that most necessary virtue of a collegiate life. The whole remaining train of figures are the vices we are instructed to avoid. Those next to Temperance are the opposite vices of *Gluttony* and *Drunkenness*. Then follow the *Lycanthropos*, the *Hyana*, and *Panther*, representing Violence, Fraud, and Treachery; the *Griffin*, representing Covetousness, and the next figure Anger, or Moroseness; the *Dog*, the *Dragon*, the *Deer*,—Flattery, Envy, and Timidity; and the last three, the *Mantichora*, the *Boxers*, and the *Lamia*,—Pride, Contention, and Lust.

panel, tastefully decorated with the arms of James I., between the ostrich plumes of Prince Henry and the arms of the college, a memorial of the royal visit in 1605, and the matriculation of the Prince as a member of this college. The passage under the music-gallery at the end of the hall, technically called "the Screens," preserves the mediæval arrangement of three doorways, to the kitchen, pantry, and buttery, with a buttery-hatch opening into the latter. The hall is a spacious and well-proportioned



The Staircase to the Hall.

room, and is hung with portraits of former members and benefactors,—amongst which are those of the Founder, the Cardinals Pole and Wolseyⁿ, Prince Henry, Prince Rupert, Addison, Dr. Sacheverell, Archbishop Boulter, Bishops Fox, Hough, Warner, Wilcocks, Horne, and Philpotts, Dean Colet, Dr.

ⁿ Of whom it is said, "One could be Pope, but would not; the other would be Pope, but could not."

Hammond, Dr. Butler, Dr. Freeman, and Dr. Routh. The oak wainscot was put up in 1541, and is carved in the linen pattern, with illustrations of the history of St. Mary Magdalen°. The ceiling was removed, and one in plaister was substituted by Wyatt at the end of the last century.

From the hall it is well worth while to pass by a narrow passage into the chaplains' quadrangle, for the glorious view which we there have of the tower, from its base to the top, measuring 145 feet. This elegant structure was commenced in 1492, and completed *circa* 1505^p. Dr. Ingram has shewn that it was the original intention of the plan that it should stand alone, detached from the other buildings.

The custom of chanting a hymn beginning with—

“Te Deum Patrem colimus
Te laudibus prosequimur,”

on the summit is still preserved, on May-day morning in each year, at five o'clock. Previously to the late President's time the choir met there on that day for glees and madrigals; for these the

° 1. St. Mary Magdalen anointing the feet of our Saviour. 2. Christ sitting between Martha and Mary at a table: over them, on a scroll, “*Martha sollicita es, turbaris erga plurima, Maria optimam partem elegit;*” (“Martha, thou art careful; thou art troubled about many things: Mary hath chosen the best part;”) beneath, the date, 1541. 3. Mary anointing our Saviour's head. 4. Royal arms. 5. Henry VIII. 6. Prince's plume. Over the second row are inscribed the 16th and 17th verses of the 3rd chapter of Colossians, in Latin. 7. The Lord appearing to Mary after His Resurrection: inscribed on scrolls, “*Noli me tangere,*” (“Touch Me not;”) and “*Rabboni,*” (“My Master”). 8. Mary informing the disciples of Christ's appearance, and an inscription on a scroll, “*Vidi Dominum,*” (“I have seen the Lord”). 9. St. John the Baptist and Mary.

^p Tradition connects the name of Wolsey with this tower. He was a member of the college at the time it was built, and was bursar in 1498, but there is no evidence of his having given the design for it.



ST ALLEN COLLEGE FROM THE BRIDGE

hymn out of the college grace was then substituted, which was written by Dr. Thomas Smith, a Fellow of the last century. The idea that the hymn is a Protestant exchange for a requiem mass for Henry the Seventh's soul, who is this day commemorated in the chapel service, is entirely without foundation.

The LIBRARY is a modern restoration, and occupies the western side of the quadrangle. It is a well-proportioned, though not a lofty, room. The extensive and valuable collection of books is arranged in large and handsome stalls of the best English oak. The shoes and other episcopal vestments of the Founder are here preserved; among the books are some early impressions by Caxton and others. At the end of the room is a bay window, to the right and left of which are beautiful busts, in white marble, on handsome pedestals, of Locke and Bacon, by E. H. Bailey. Over the entrance is a portrait of the Founder. On the panels of the book-cases hang copies of the celebrated portraits by Vandyck in the possession of the Duke of Buccleuch. They are the only copies known, and were painted, by the permission of their noble owner, by a very promising young artist of the name of White, who died at an early age, and by whose father they were presented to the college.

To the west and north of the new building is the grove or deer-park, which is small but picturesque, from the number of fine old trees with which it is filled: it is surrounded by an embattled wall. The deer feeding under the trees have a very pretty effect, especially as seen from the Water-Walk, the

northern side of which is called Addison's Walk, from which we have very pretty views of the college and Holywell water-mill; and from another point is a view of St. Clement's Church. At the southern end of the walk a view of Magdalen Bridge is obtained, the length of which is 526 feet. The walk surrounds a meadow of irregular form, and is rather more than half a mile long: it is furnished with seats at intervals, and being encompassed on all sides by branches of the river Cherwell, and shaded with fine trees, it affords a beautiful cool retreat on a warm summer day.

The new building, although it furnishes many members of the college with very comfortable apartments, we cannot regard but as a most melancholy picture of debased taste, and only rejoice that the iniquity of completing, upon the ruins of the old, a new college altogether, on this type, was never perpetrated^a.

Among the many celebrated characters who have been educated at this college may be mentioned—Lilly, the grammarian; Fox, the martyrologist; Cooper, the lexicographer; Dr. Hammond, Dr. Peter Heylyn, John Hampden, Dr. Thomas Smith, Addison, Collins, Holdsworth, Gibbon, Horbery, Dr. Townson, Bishop Horne, Dr. Chandler; but above all, John Hough, Bishop of Worcester, stands proudly pre-eminent. His firm resistance to the tyrannical Commissioners of James II. is too well-known to need any repetition in detail. To these must now be added the name of the much-revered Martin Joseph Routh, D.D., sixty-three years President

^a The design for such a work, by Holdsworth, is still to be seen in the Oxford Almanack for the year 1731.

of this college, who died in his 100th year in 1854. He was the author of several learned works on the Fathers of the Church, and the editor of Bishop Burnet's "History of his own time;" and in 1852, being then in his ninety-seventh year, he republished the "History of King James II.," with additional notes. Dr. Routh in his youth was well acquainted with Dr. Theophilus Leigh, who was sixty years master of Balliol College, from 1726 to 1785, and also lived to be near 100. Dr. Leigh had been intimate with many persons who well remembered James II. and William III., and the events of those days were a favourite subject of conversation with him.

This college has produced two cardinals, four archbishops, about forty bishops, and thirty-two governors of high attainments, with many other eminent and learned men in Church and State.

The college is at present appointed to consist of a President, thirty Fellows, forty demies, (so called from their having been originally entitled to half-commons only,) twenty exhibitioners, four chaplains, eight clerks, sixteen choristers, a schoolmaster, usher, an organist, and four professors. The regulations of the Commissioners' ordinance, however, in respect of demys, exhibitions, and professorships, have not yet been fully complied with.

Upon the opposite side of the street is

THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

THIS garden was founded by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, who rented five acres of ground of Magdalen College for the purpose. It had formerly been a burying-place for the Jews, who had resided in Oxford in great numbers until driven hence at the close of the thirteenth century. The first stone of the walls was laid by the Vice-Chancellor, the 25th July, 1632. The gateway was designed by Inigo Jones, and on the western side



The Danby Gate.

of it are figures of Charles I. and II., the cost of which was defrayed out of the fine levied upon Anthony à Wood for his libel on the Earl of Clarendon. The first gardener was John Tradescant, an important figure, as we have seen, in the foundation of the Ashmolean Museum. In 1669 a Professorship of Botany was founded, and

Dr. Morison elected to the office, with a salary of £40 a-year, which appears to have been dropped afterwards. In 1728, Dr. Sherard presented £500 to the garden, and furnished it with his own herbarium. He also bequeathed £3,000 to create a salary for the Professor, on condition that the celebrated Dillenius, whom he had brought with him from abroad, should succeed to the chair. At the death of Dillenius, whose herbarium, with that of Dr. Sherard, are still preserved here, the professorship was vested in the hands of the College of Physicians, London. In 1795 Dr. Sibthorp, who had been Professor here for eleven years, left a freehold estate for the purpose, in the first place, of completing and publishing his *Flora Græca*; and that done, of founding a Professorship of Rural Economy. This great work was not accomplished until the year 1840, when Dr. Daubeny was elected to the chair, who by his scientific knowledge and constant assiduity, greatly improved the garden, adding a new dwelling-house for the Professor, and several new hot-houses and green-houses, and making many experiments for the advancement of rural economy.

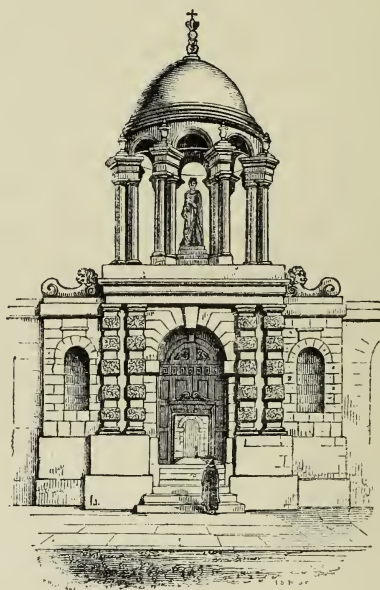
It is much to be wished that a direct communication with the walks of Christ Church Meadow should be effected, by continuing the centre walk in a line from the south side of the garden.

The manner in which the High-street opens upon the view, in walking from the Botanic Garden, is probably one of the finest things of the kind in Europe. The most striking point is from the south-eastern corner of

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Founded by Robert de Eglesfeld in 1340 ; rebuilt in 1692—1714.

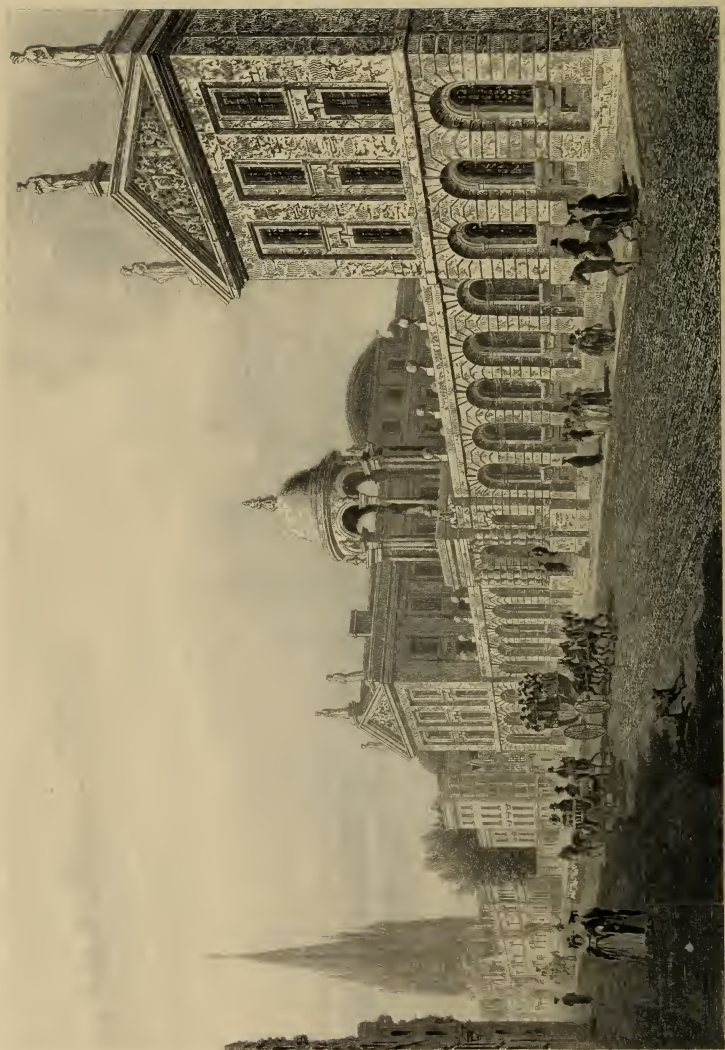
THE founder of this college was Robert de Eglesfeld, chaplain and confessor to Philippa, queen-consort of Edward III., who, in compliment to his royal mistress, designated it by the name of



The Entrance Gateway.

Queen Hall, or the Hall of the Queen's Scholars. Philippa not only encouraged him in his work, but became its patroness after the founder's death, which happened in 1349 ; an example which has since been followed most liberally by the queens-consort of many of our kings, in taking this college into their special favour.

Charles I., at the intercession of Queen Henrietta



SOUTH FRONT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Maria, gave to this society the perpetual advowson and patronage of three rectories, and as many vicarages, in Hampshire. Queen Caroline also, in 1733, and "good Queen Charlotte," in 1778, gave respectively a thousand pounds towards the building and rebuilding the principal quadrangle.

This college now occupies an area of three hundred feet in length by two hundred and twenty in breadth, divided by the chapel and hall into two spacious quadrangles. The whole is a comparatively modern erection, dating from quite the close of the seventeenth century. Of the old buildings nothing now remains, save the record of them in the college archives.

The front to the High-street is imposing. In the centre, over the entrance-gateway, is a cupola, supported by columns, under which is a figure of Queen Caroline, consort of George II., who subscribed £1,000 towards the completion of the new buildings. The gateway is connected by a blank wall, ornamented with a series of empty niches, with the two wings, whose lofty gable ends are surmounted by stone statues of Jupiter and Apollo, on pediments, and emblematical figures of Geography, Mathematics, Medicine, and Religion.

The present CHAPEL, although of a style to which we are unaccustomed in ecclesiastical edifices, is a well-proportioned and very handsome building, measuring one hundred feet long by thirty wide, and having some brilliant specimens of the "storied" window. The circular east end, the stained glass, some of which is particularly rich, painted for the old chapel by Van Linge, in the year 1635, the

richly coloured ceiling by Sir James Thornhill, representing the Ascension, all tend to produce a most pleasing effect. In the middle east window is the Holy Family, by Price, from the original of Carlo Maratti. Beneath is a copy of the celebrated "Night" of Correggio in the Dresden gallery, said to be by Mengs. The eagle was the work of W. Borroghes, and bears on it the date of 1662^a, the donor being a fellow named John Pettie, who died in 1653. There is a handsome screen, said to be the work of Grinling Gibbons. The foundation-stone was laid on the anniversary of Queen Anne's birthday, 6th February, 1714. The organ was considerably enlarged by the late organist, Dr. Hayne, so that it has become the most powerful in Oxford.

The HALL, designed by Sir C. Wren, is also a fine room, of good proportions, measuring sixty feet by thirty, with an arched and lofty roof. It is much set off by the portraits and arms of the founder and benefactors of the college :—

Left of the Entrance.

Dr. Cartwright, Bishop of Chester.
 Tickell.
 Addison. (In the window over,
 Charles II. and his Queen.)
 Dr. Barlow. (Window over, Charles
 I. and his Queen.)
 John Michel, Esq. (Window over,
 Eglesfeld, the founder.)
 Queen Henrietta, consort of Charles I.
 Queen Caroline.
 Philippa, consort of Edward III.
 Edward the Black Prince.

Robert de Eglesfeld, the founder.
 Charlotte, consort of George III.
 Henry V.
 Charles I.
 Edward IV.
 Sir Joseph Williamson. (Window
 over, Edward III. and his Queen.)
 Lady Elizabeth Hastings. (Window
 over, Edward IV. and Henry V.)
 Dr. Halton.
 Dr. Lancaster.
 Gibson, Bishop of London.

In the gallery at the west end of the hall, (which appears to have been designed for music,) there are a number of portraits of the same description : six

^a The inscription contains the following canting motto on the arms of the college : "*Regina avium, avis Reginensium.*"

of them were given by George Clark, D.C.L., Fellow of All Souls' College, and represent Queens Elizabeth, Henrietta Maria, Catherine, (consort of Charles II.,) Anne, and Margaret and Mary of Scotland. The portraits of Henry V., by a contemporary painter; of Provost Langbaine; of Charles II., by Kneller; and of Halley the astronomer, are those most worthy of note. There is also a num-

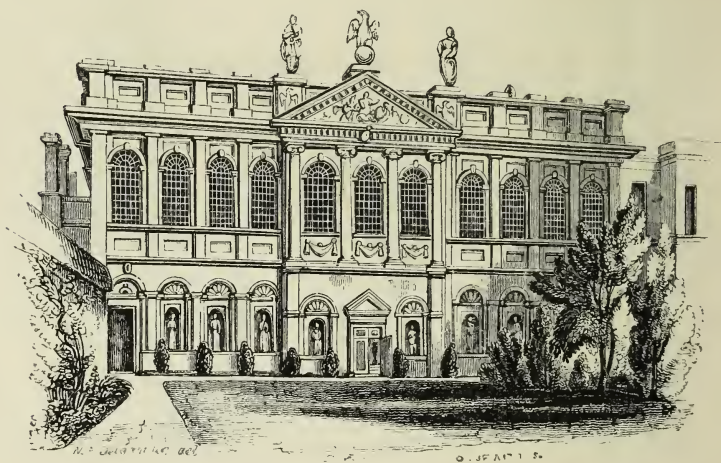


Arcade of the Western Wing.

ber of ancient paintings and prints; among the latter is one of the college as it appeared before it was rebuilt; and one of the antique drinking-horn presented by Queen Philippa, which may be seen in the buttery. Over this gallery there is another of the same size: a door on the right leads to the new common-room, which is of good size and neatly fitted up, and is chiefly used by

the fellows for their private parties. In the buttery may also be seen a cocoa nut, set in silver-gilt, called Provost Bost's cup, and similar to one at Oriel of about the same date. The flagons for the Holy Communion, given by Provost Potter in 1637, are of magnificent repoussé work in silver-gilt.

The LIBRARY almost adjoins the hall, and was first furnished with books by the will of Bishop Barlow, who died in 1691, the year preceding the foundation of the building. It measures 120



The Library from the Garden.

feet long by 30 broad, and has a well-stuccoed ceiling by Roberts, with some good oak carving on the book-cases. In the north window are the original portraits of Henry V., sometime a student in this college, and Cardinal Beaufort.

The former portrait was rescued from the chamber in which he lodged, by Alderman Fletcher, and restored to the college. The inscription speaks

of him as "*Hostium victor et sui*," "*parvi hujus cubiculi olim magnus incola*." There is also a handsome orrery here, and portraits of Charles I. and of Queen Charlotte. The doorway is under a stone arch, supported by emblematical figures of Geography and Astronomy, and on either side are portraits of Dr. Crakanthorpe and Dr. Lancaster.

The library has been much increased by the bequest of Dr. Mason, formerly of this college. He died in 1841, and besides a good collection of Egyptian and other antiquities, left the sum of £30,000 for the purchase of additional books. In consequence of this, the cloister underneath the former library has been enclosed and fitted up in the most tasteful manner, under the direction of C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A.; and furnished with a stock of the most useful works of the best authors, so as to render it one of the best private libraries in Oxford. The present regulations give easy access to all graduates of the University, who are permitted to remove books to their own rooms.

The exterior of the library towards the garden has a handsome façade: the basement story is ornamented with eight statues in niches, representing—Edward III. and Queen Philippa; Charles I. and Henrietta Maria; Robert de Eglesfeld, Bishop Barlow, Archbishop Lamplugh, and Sir J. Williamson.

The principal quadrangle, the design for which is attributed to Sir C. Wren, was built early in the last century, the first stone having been laid in 1710; it measures 140 feet in length, and is 130 in breadth, and is enclosed on the east, south, and west sides by a cloister. In 1778 the west

wing was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt at an expense of more than £6,000, which was raised by subscription of members of the college and their friends : Queen Charlotte contributed £1,000.

In this college the following old customs are still preserved^b. On New Year's Day the bursar presents to each member a needle and thread, a rebus on the founder's name, *Aiguille et fil*, adding the wholesome moral, "Take this and be thrifty." Also, on Christmas-day a boar's head, "decked with rosemary," is carried in procession into the hall, ushered in by the well-known carol, "Caput apri defero."

The old foundation has been enlarged by the bequests of John Michel in 1739; of Sir Francis Bridgman and Lady Margaret Hungerford; so that the college now consists of a Provost, nineteen Fellows, fifteen scholars, two bible-clerks and four exhibitioners.

Leaving Queen's by the principal gateway, over which is a cupola, enshrining a statue of Queen Caroline, (see p. 174,) we cross the street to

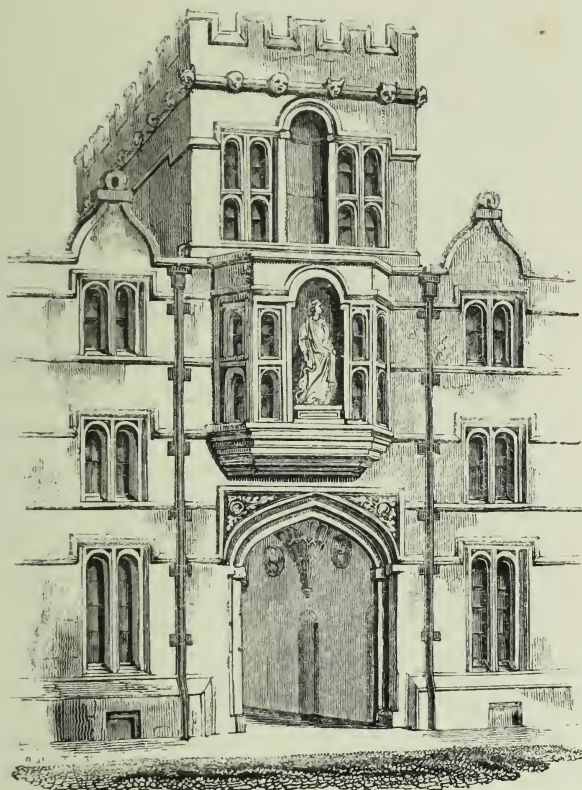
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Founded, according to tradition, by King Alfred; restored by William of Durham, 1249; rebuilt, 1634—1674.

THE front of this college, two hundred and sixty feet long, at the bend of the High-street, with its tower-gateways, forms one of the most striking features in the street. The antiquarian, however,

^b There is an interesting account of the plate "lent" by this and other colleges to Charles I., in Gutch's *Collectanea Curiosa*, vol. ii. p. 227; also in his edition of Wood, p. 145.

who has been told beforehand that this is the foundation of King Alfred, must be prepared for disappointment when he comes to see its present condition, and finds that there is not a stone in



Gateway to the Smaller Quadrangle.

the building of a date earlier than Charles I. The foundation, nevertheless, is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in the University^c, owing its rise

^c The right of the Crown to the visitation of the college rests, however, on the ground that it is a royal foundation through Alfred; a claim which was decided in favour of the royal prerogative in the Court of King's Bench, so lately as the year 1726.

to William of Durham, who is said by Matthew Paris to have died at Rouen in 1249, on his return from Rome, whither he is supposed to have gone to ask the bishopric of Durham, then vacant. According to Leland, he was elected to the archiepiscopal see of Rouen, and was buried in that cathedral, and it seems probable that his remains were deposited in the chapel, of which an engraved view may be seen in Skelton's *Pietas Oxoniensis*. By his will he bequeathed to the University 310 marks in trust for the purchasing of annual rents, to maintain a considerable number of masters, who should be natives of Durham, or its vicinity. From the proceeds of this a small society was established, with a code of statutes framed for its regulation, in 1280, which were subsequently enlarged, as the society grew into more importance, in the years 1292, 1311, &c. It is supposed that the first scene of their studies lay in a house or hall in School-street, being one of the first purchases made with the founder's money, in 1253, and that they removed to Great University Hall, the site of the present college, in or about 1343. Of the old buildings little information remains, save that we learn from Anthony Wood, that before the time of Henry VI. there was no uniformity in their plan.

The first stone of the present structure was laid on the 14th of April, 1634, on the west side. The north side, fronting the High-street, was begun on the 19th of June in the year following, from a bequest by Sir Simon Bennet, and shortly afterwards the hall and chapel. The east side was not completed until 1674. The design is said to

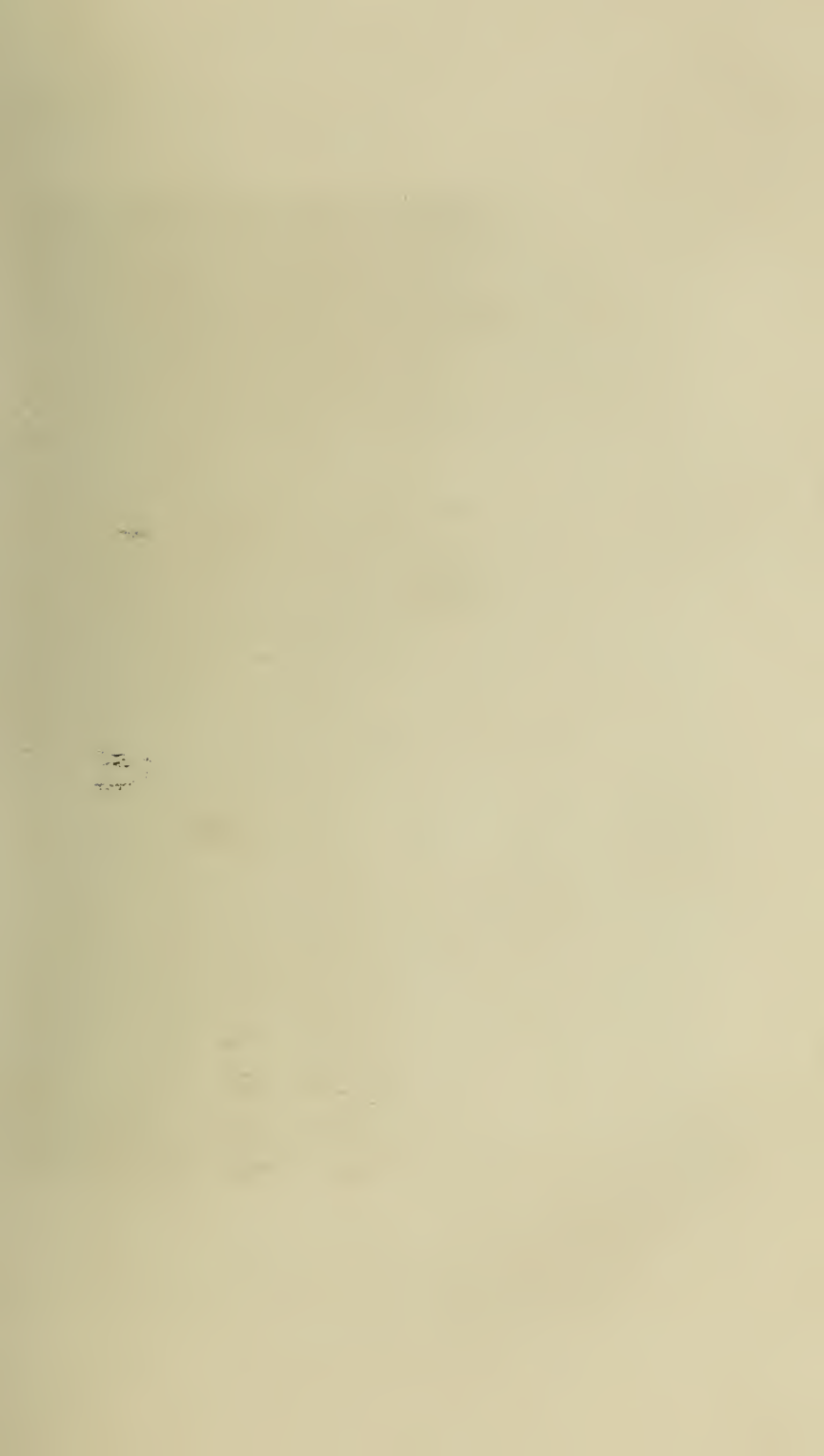




TABLE 2. CHAPEL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

have been furnished in part by Mr. Greenwood, a Fellow, who contributed £1,500 towards the work. The entrance to this quadrangle, which is 100 feet square, is by a tower-gateway, which has a richly groined vault, after the manner of those by Holt. Over the gate, on the north side, is a statue of Queen Anne, whilst the niche in the interior is filled with one of James II.^d, given the college by Dr. Obadiah Walker, Master in 1687, who afterwards lost his headship for his adherence to the Church of Rome. The lesser quadrangle measures about 80 feet square, and is open to the south. The north and east sides, the latter of which is occupied by the Master's lodgings, were built about the year 1719, from a bequest of Dr. Radcliffe, whose statue^e fills the niche in the interior of the tower-gateway by which we enter. That in the exterior is of Mary, queen-consort of William III.

The interior of the CHAPEL has been remodelled in the Decorated Gothic style, and much improved by a new roof and a new east window, by Sir G. G. Scott, in 1862; at the same time the carving, in the style of Gibbons, in the oak screen and cedar wainscot which encloses the altar, has been preserved. The carving was chiefly executed by Robert Barker of London, in 1695. There is

^d It is said there is but one other statue of James II. in England, that, namely, behind the banqueting-house at Whitehall, which is by Gibbons, and of brass.

^e The inscription on the tablet beneath is as follows :—

“En intra sua mœnia votiva Radcliviana

Qui collegium hoc

Divino ingenio alumnus olim ornavit,

Benevolentia dein, quoad vixit, summa fovit,

Munificentia pari moriens amplificavit.”

a small modern brass eagle, about 1838. The north and south windows are by Van Linge, and were put in A.D. 1641. The colours are brilliant: the subjects are,—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Jacob's Vision. | Paradise. |
| 2. The Ascent of Elijah. | 7. Adam and Eve lamenting their |
| 3. Jonas and the Whale. | Fall, and Abraham entertaining the |
| 4. Lot's Escape from Sodom. | Angels. |
| 5. The Nativity, (over the altar). | 8. Abraham's Sacrifice. |
| 6. The Fall and the Expulsion from | 9. Christ with Martha and Mary. |

The east window was given by Dr. Radcliffe, and painted in 1687, by Henry Giles, of York. Among other not uninteresting monuments in this chapel is one by Flaxman, to the memory of the celebrated Sir William Jones, once a Fellow here. It represents him preparing his "Digest of the Hindoo Laws," with a Brahmin assisting him, and was originally intended by his widow for Calcutta; but the East India Company having determined to erect one at their own expense, it was presented to the college.

The present hall was completed about 1657, but the interior entirely refitted in 1766, at the expense of members of the college, whose armorial bearings are painted on the wainscot. The fireplace was the gift of Sir Roger Newdigate, founder of the University prize for English verse which bears his name, and a gentleman-commoner of this college. The floor is of Swedish and Danish marble. There are several very good portraits here of former distinguished members—

On the Left.

The Earl of Radnor, by Gainsborough.
 The Marquis of Hastings, Gov.-Gen.
 of India, by Hoppner.
 Sir John Richardson, Judge of Com-
 mon Pleas, by Phillips.

Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice
 of Bengal, by Horne.
 Lord Stowell, Judge of High Court
 of Admiralty, by Hoppner.
 Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor, by
 Owen.

At the Upper End.

Abp. Abbot, Master, 1597—1609.
Abp. Bancroft, Master, 1609—1632.

On the Right.

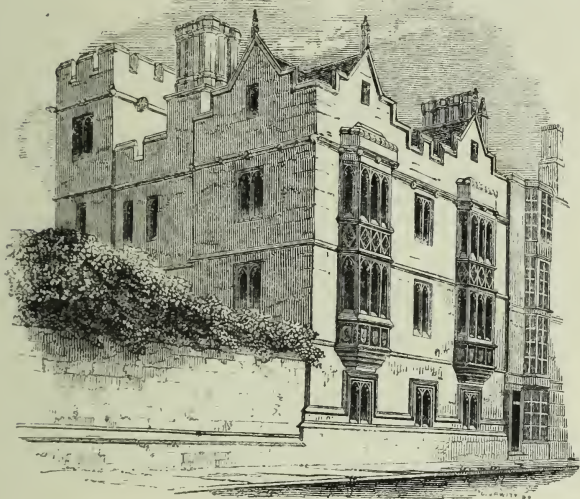
Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the
Rolls, by Sir T. Lawrence.
Dr. Plumptre, Master, 1836—1870.
William Windham, M.P., by Sir T.
Lawrence.

Bishop Horne.
Archbishop Potter.

Over the Entrance.

Dr. Radcliffe.
Sir Simon Bennet.
Sir Roger Newdigate, by Kirkby.
Charles Jenkinson, first earl of Liver-
pool, copied from Romney.
Sir William Jones, Chief Justice of
Calcutta.

The old LIBRARY was built in 1669, and is over the kitchen, at right angles with the hall. The first benefactor on record is Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, who died in 1406. It was refitted in



The New Building in the High-street.

a handsome manner, and embellished with the armorial bearings, in stained glass, of the principal benefactors to the library and the college, presented by Dr. Plumptre, late Master^f. But a spacious

^f A curious and ancient custom, called "chopping at the tree," prevailed till a few years back in this college. On Easter Day, every member, as he

and lofty new Library was built in 1860-61, from the design of Sir G. G. Scott, in the Decorated English style, and contains fine sculptured effigies of Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell. These two great brothers were distinguished members of the college in the early part of the present century.

The COMMON ROOM contains busts of William Pitt and of King Alfred, and portraits of the Earl of Leicester and of Henry IV., burnt in wood by Dr. Griffiths, and engravings of Dr. Johnson and Sir William Jones.

The detached building on the west of the college, also abutting on High-street, and containing additional sets of rooms, was erected from a very elegant design by the late Sir Charles Barry, the well-known architect of the new Houses of Parliament. The present foundation consists of a Master, twelve Fellows, with one bye fellow, twelve scholars, together with certain exhibitioners.

Almost immediately facing the new building just noticed is the much-admired front of

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.

Founded by Archbishop Chichel  in 1437 ; the north quadrangle added in 1720.

THIS front is 194 feet long, and forms one of the chief ornaments of the beautiful High-street. It was restored by Robinson, about 1825, and re-

left the hall after dinner, chopped with a cleaver at a small tree, dressed up for the occasion with evergreens and flowers, and placed on a turf close to the buttery. The cook stood by for his accustomed largess.

markably well done, although at a time when Gothic architecture was better understood than it has since been practised. Over the entrance-gateway are good figures of the founder and of Henry VI. in niches, and in the niche above, the angel summoning the dead from their graves.

This college was founded in 1437, by Chicheley, or Chichelé, Archbishop of Canterbury^g. The first stone was laid by the founder himself, with great ceremony, on the 10th of February in that, or,



Tower-Gateway, from the Old Quadrangle.

according to the new style, the subsequent year, and in about six years the original buildings were completed. By the charter of incorporation, which

^g Nor was this the only monument of the Archbishop's munificence in Oxford. He had already endowed a college for Cistercians, dedicated to St. Bernard, and called by his name, on the site now occupied by St. John's.

is issued in the king's name, thus making Chichel  appear in the light of only a joint founder with his royal master, the society is comprised in a warden and twenty fellows or scholars, but with power to elect, without the king's leave, twenty other scholars, and no more. By a Bull of Pope Eugenius IV. this college was exempted from all jurisdiction of the ordinary, the Bishop of Lincoln, and made extra-parochial as regarded its situation in St. Mary's parish. To effect the latter, the founder, in 1443, paid to the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College the sum of two hundred marks, in consideration of these indemnities, whereupon an agreement was executed, and full assent given to the Pope's charter. The principal entrance is from the High-street, by the western tower-gateway, which is in itself a subject for considerable admiration. The fretted vault or roof is divided into two compartments, studded with well-wrought bosses, and separated by a light shaft on either side, reaching to the ground. The small lodge window and doorway are in equally good taste. Through this we are admitted to the first quadrangle, which is exceedingly interesting, and remarkable also, as remaining in the same state in which it was first designed by the founder. The uniformity of its general appearance, its chapel in front, the first library, marked by its windows at the east side, the chapel-turret in the corner, all combine, if we except the intrusion of Sir Christopher Wren's dial, to render this one of the most characteristic "quads" in Oxford.

The entrance to the CHAPEL is by the gateway under the corner turret before mentioned, which has



SOUTH FRONT OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

an exquisite vaulting of fan-tracery work, with a stoup for holy water on the right hand. The ante-chapel resembles that of New College, from which it has been copied, but is inferior in its dimensions. Like New College, also, it has its eastern windows in either transept, of old glass coeval with the foundation; the western window had the stonework carefully restored in 1862, and new painted glass by Hardman, inserted. It contains monuments of the Hon. Doddington Greville, and Dr. Clarke, and a marble statue of Sir William Blackstone, by Bacon, which cost 450 guineas. There are also several brasses.

The history of the chapel is a curious monument of the varying taste of successive ages. It was built at great expense, exact records of which are still preserved; and was consecrated with great pomp by the aged founder himself in his 81st year, A.D. 1442, in the name of the four Latin Fathers, — St. Jerome, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, and St. Gregory. It had no less than eight altars, all provided with magnificent furniture. An indulgence granted by Archbishop Stratford made the chapel a place of great resort for intercession for the departed. One of the chief features of the original decoration was the elaborate reredos with its delicate carving, its many niches and rich canopies, all highly coloured. But the day came for the pulling down of altars and the destruction of images. An effort was made in the time of Charles I. to re-embellish the chapel, but troublous times supervened. After the Restoration the court painter, Streater, took the business in hand. The mutilated reredos was further mutilated so as to

give a good surface for a fresco. Upon this was painted the Last Judgment, of which Evelyn says, that though "not ill-designed, it seems too full of nakeds for a chapel;" yet he adds, "I fear it will not hold long." At the same time the fine hammer-beam roof was concealed by panels painted with gigantic figures. Fifty years later Evelyn's prophecy was fulfilled,—a new guise was given to the chapel, which was to be a superb specimen of the Italian style. Costly marbles were provided; painting and gilding obliterated Streater's work, whose fresco was covered over by Sir James Thornhill's "Assumption of Chichelé;" the spaces between the windows were filled by the same hand with paintings of the founder and benefactors; and the ceiling was again remodelled. This was completed in 1717; after which, in 1769, the celebrated *Noli me tangere* of Raphael Mengs was set up in the altar-piece. All the glory of this decoration gave way to a sombre dinginess; and when it had been determined to remove the Italian fittings, not only were the forgotten remains of Streater's work discovered behind, but most happily enough was found of the original reredos to warrant a restoration. Accordingly, under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott all intrusive ornamentation has been removed; the stalls, the fine hammer-beam roof, and the richly embellished east end are again seen as they were intended to be, and the screen is (1874) in process of restoration. In the *rationarium fundationis*, or college account of the first foundation, the record still exists of thirty-three shillings and fourpence paid to R. Tillock, "Kervere," for carving figures of angels in the roof of the chapel.

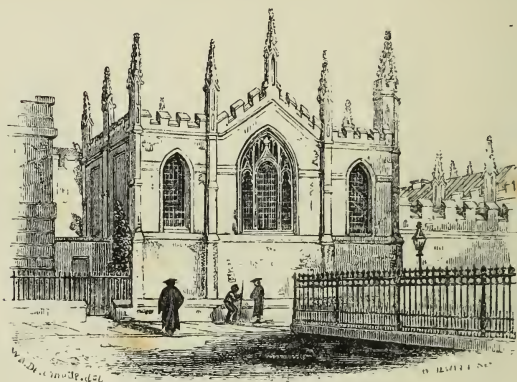
Quitting the chapel by the doorway in the north transept, we enter the second quadrangle, 172 feet in length and 155 in breadth, having the library on the north, the common-room and fellows' chambers on the east, the chapel and hall on the south, and on the west a cloister, or piazza rather, connecting the chapel and library with a cupola'd gateway in the centre. This quadrangle, although it cannot stand the test of severe criticism, yet as a whole produces a most striking effect. "The graduated



The Towers, &c., from New College Lane.

stages of Hawksmoor's diminishing turrets," observes Dr. Ingram, "together with other characteristics, exhibit a fantastic air of continental Gothic; but they seem to disdain all comparison, and to stand in unrivalled stateliness, challenging our admiration." The history of this quadrangle is curious. The north tower was built at the cost of the Hon. Will. Stewart, third son of James, fifth Earl of Galloway, whose arms are seen on the front, with an inscription below, bearing date 1720. The

building was continued to the library by the well-known Philip, Duke of Wharton^h. The south tower was erected at the expense of the Earl of Carnarvon, afterwards Duke of Chandos, and Dr. Henry Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's, and Provost of Eton; the remainder, to the hall, by Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Knt., as the inscription on it testifies. The piazza on the west was finished about 1734, at an expense of £1,050, defrayed by the Hon. Dodding-



West end of the Library.

ton Greville; Henry Boyle, Lord Carleton; Dr. Richard Hill; Thomas Palmer, and Sir Peter Mews. The arms of the first named, with his profile in a medallion, are over the gate in the inside, corresponding with those of the founder on the outside. The arms of the four others are painted on the spandrels of the arches under the cupola.

The north side of the quadrangle is occupied by the LIBRARY, the first stone of which was laid on

^h The view of St. Mary's Church, the Radcliffe, &c., from this corner of the quadrangle is in the highest degree striking.

the 20th of June, 1720. The progress of the work, which was spread over a period of some forty years, was superintended chiefly by Dr. Clarke and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, whose success in shewing how bad Gothic without may be combined with worse Grecian within, will hardly be commended. The room, however, is a fine gallery, measuring some 200 feet by 30, 50 in the recess, and 40 feet in height. Over the upper book-cases are busts in bronze of some of the most eminent Fellows of the college :—

Sir Anthony Shirley.
 Sir William Petre.
 George Clarke, LL.D.
 Sir Daniel Dunn.
 Henry Coventry, Esq.
 Sir Robert Weston.
 Sir William Trumbull.
 Charles Talbot, LL.D.
 Sir Christopher Wren.
 Richard Stewart, LL.D.
 Thomas Tanner, D.D., Bishop of
 St. Asaph.
 Gilbert Sheldon, D.D., Archbishop
 of Canterbury.
 James Goldwell, Bishop of Norwich.

David Pole, LL.D., Bishop of Peter-
 borough.
 Brian Duppa, D.D., Bishop of Win-
 chester.
 Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and
 Connor.
 John Norris, M.A.
 Thomas Sydenham, M.D.
 Thomas Lynacre, M.D.
 Sir Clement Edmonds, M.A.
 Sir William Byrde, LL.D.
 Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, LL.D.
 Robert Hoveden, D.D., Warden.
 Sir John Mason.

These busts were executed by Sir Henry Cheere, Knt., by whom also is the statue of the founder of the library, Christopher Codrington, Esq., formerly a Fellow of the college, who bequeathed a collection of books valued at £6,000. In 1867 an additional building was erected, with modern improvements, to contain books relating to the study of law, in which the library is particularly rich. In the ante-library are some good specimens of painted glass, which may be coeval with the foundation of the college, and were probably taken from the old library. They represent, amongst others, the portraits of the founder and his sovereign, Henry VI., both

of which have been engraved by Bartolozzi; also those of Alfred and Athelstan, engraved in Spelman's Life of Alfred. There is, besides, the original sketch by Mengs of the head of the Saviour, for the altar-piece, and a tripod found at Corinth, and presented to the college in 1771 by Anthony Lefroy, Esq.



The Hall.

The HALL is a spacious room, in the bad taste of the last century, designed and superintended in its erection by Dr. Clarke. Over the fireplace is a large picture representing the finding of the Law, and King Josiah rending his robe. Also an ancient picture, shewing the builder and architect, in costumes of the period, presenting the plan of the college to the founder. There is also a bust of Heber, by Chantrey; and opposite to it is one of the founder, by Roubilliac. On the walls are the following portraits;—

Sir Nathaniel Lloyd.
 Dr. Stuart, Bishop of Quebec.
 Young, the poet.
 Chief Justice Willes.
 Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Winchester.
 Dr. Clarke, by Kneller.
 Dr. Bagot, Bishop of Oxford, by
 Pickersgill.

Reginald Heber, by Phillips.
 Colonel Codrington, by Thornhill.
 Sir C. R. Vaughan, by Lawrence.
 Dr. Legge, Bishop of Oxford, by
 Briggs.
 John Linacre, founder of the college
 of Physicians, after Matsys.
 Archbishop Sheldon.

Henry VI.
 Archbishop Chichel , by Thornhill.
 Jeremy Taylor, (a fine original portrait).
 Viscount Tracy, Warden, by Jackson.
 Dr. Isham, Warden, by Owen.
 Dr. Leighton, Warden, by Richmond.
 Lord Salisbury, by the same.
 Sir W. Heathcote, by Boxall.
 Lord Northington, by Hudson.

Sir W. Blackstone.
 Bishop North, by Howard.
 Chancellor Talbot.
 R. Trevor, Bishop of Durham.
 E. Vernon Harcourt, Archbishop of York, by Phillips.
 Sir C. Wren.
 Sir John Newbolt.
 Hon. Duncan Bligh, by Briggs.
 Dr. Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph.

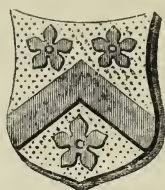
Adjoining the hall is the butteryⁱ, remarkable for a curiously arched and fretted roof, designed also by Dr. Clarke; more remarkable for a portion of its contents, in the shape of a curiously wrought silver-gilt and crystal salt-cellar, which is said to have been the property of the founder, and may be seen on application to the butler. It has been engraved by Shaw in his "Ancient Plate and Furniture at Oxford."

Before quitting the college, there remains to notice the old library, the windows of which are seen on the east side of the first quadrangle; it is now converted into a set of rooms, and has much of the panelling and carving, as it was refitted at the close of Elizabeth's reign, still remaining. The ceiling also is curiously painted with the royal arms, a rose, a fleur-de-lis, a portcullis, harp, E.R., for *Elizabetha Regina*, &c. The staircase also leads to a large lumber-room, which separates the chapel from the hall.

Among the many eminent men who have been members of this college may be mentioned—Leland and Tanner, the antiquaries, Sir John Mason, Dr. Sydenham, Sir Christopher Wren, Lord Chancellor Talbot, Sir William Blackstone, Sir William Petre,

ⁱ The old buttery is still in existence, and in good preservation; it is arched over, and groined with stone, and is situated immediately under the east end of the chapel.

Dr. Kaye, or Caius, Bishop Jeremy Taylor, Archbishop Sheldon, Dr. Young, author of "Night Thoughts," and Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta.



Continuing his route up the High-street, and passing St. Mary's Church, already described at p. 75, our visitor in a few seconds will arrive at

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

Rebuilt in 1706—1708.

THIS church is built of Headington stone, from a design by Henry Aldrich, D.D., and Dean of Christ Church, and exhibits a very fair specimen of the style of building he would inculcate in his "Elements of Civil Architecture." Though altogether at variance with our present notions of rules of art, yet this church has much that is attractive in it. The proportions^k of the interior are particularly good, and the Græco-Gothic spire and tower perhaps the most successful attempt of the kind existing in England. The building of the present church was rendered necessary by the almost total demolition of the old, owing to the fall of its spire in 1699; in nine years after which the new building was completed. The altar-piece

^k The dimensions are 72 feet long by 42 wide, and 50 feet in height.

of stone, coloured in imitation of marble, was the gift of Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, and cost £500. The roof is remarkable for the extent of its span, unsupported by any pillars; the ceiling is handsomely ornamented with fretwork, around which are painted the arms of Queen Anne, the Duchess of Marlborough, and other contributors to the building. The patronage of the church is in the hands of Lincoln College, which used this church as a chapel, till Lord Keeper Williams erected the present college chapel; and till quite recently, on All Saints' Day, the college came hither in procession to attend sermon. Under the south wall is a fine recumbent effigy of William Levins, five times Mayor of Oxford, who died aged 100¹, A.D. 1616. The covered chalice, presented by Dr. Kilbey in 1620, is an excellent piece of repoussé work. The silver flagon is interesting for its inscription, which records that "the body of Charles Longuevill, Baron Grey of Ruthen, was deposited in this Church," till its removal to Easton, Northants, for burial. He was in Oxford on the King's service when he died, "in the time of the late Rebellion."

In this parish were formerly many halls; viz., Broadgates Hall, situate at the extremity of the parish near St. Mary's, of which the crypt, with a good stone vault and a plain window of the

¹ His Epitaph runs thus :—

"What others single wish, Age, wisdom, wealth,
Children to propagate our name and blood,
Cheife place in citty oft, unphysickt health,
And (that which seasons all) the name of good
In Levins weare all mixt, yet all are gon;
Onlie the good name lasts that look upon."

fourteenth century, remain; Stodeley Inn, or Hall, which was in the High-street, immediately opposite the door of the church, where an arched doorway and some other slight remains were cleared away to make room for the new buildings of the London and County Bank; Kempe Hall, situated opposite the market-place, and almost, if not exactly, on the site of the Chequers Inn; about which spot are several remains of old buildings, in some of which is to be seen carved work on the staircase and ceilings, of the time of Elizabeth; Burwaldscote Hall, situate near the Mitre Inn, of which also the crypt remains; and others.

Passing up the street called the Turl^m, on which abuts the west side of the church-tower base, the first building on the right is

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

Founded by Bishop Flemmyng in 1427; augmented by
Bishop Rotheram in 1479.

THIS college was founded by Richard Flemmyng, Bishop of Lincoln. In his early days he was a zealous Wycliffite, but afterwards turned with equal zeal against that party; and Lutterworth being in his diocese, carried out the sentence of the Council of Constance upon Wycliffe's body. By a licence from Henry VI., dated 12th October, 1427, he was empowered to incorporate the church

^m From a Saxon word signifying a narrow passage or gate, one of the postern gates of the city having been at the north end of this street. The view of St. Mary's tower and spire, with the Radcliffe Library, from the south end of this street, near the church, is particularly fine.

of All Saints, together with the churches of St. Mildred and St. Michael Northgate, into a collegiate church, to be called "the College of the Blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints Lincoln," in the University of Oxford. It was to consist of a rector and seven fellows. The chapel or chantry of St. Anne, in the same church of All Saints, which had been in the patronage of the mayor of Oxford, was also incorporated in the grant. Owing, however, to the unexpected death of the founder before any statutes were made, or any considerable purchases for the residence of members completed,



The Hall, and part of the North Quadrangle.

they were compelled to be content with a small tenement or messuage, called Deep Hall, the only purchase then made. From this they were gradually emerging, under the munificence of Forest, Dean of Wells, Cardinal Beaufort, and some others, when in the year 1478, Thomas Scot, or De Rotherham, as he was called, from the place of his birth, then Bishop of Lincoln, coming to Oxford, and finding the imperfect state of his predecessor's foundation, obtained a new charter from Edward IV.,

by virtue of which he added five other fellowships, annexed to the college the rectories of Long Combe, in Oxfordshire, and Twyford, Buckinghamshire, and gave them a body of statutes, which they had before wanted ⁿ.

The entrance into the college is by a tower-gateway with a groined vault, into a quadrangle 80 feet square, having the library and rooms on the north, the hall on the east, and the Rector's lodgings on the south side. The buildings are uniform and in good taste, if we may venture to except the battlements and bell-turret, added by the late liberal Rector, Dr. Tatham. The archway at the north-east corner, of which we give an engraving, is a particularly good and uncommon specimen of the Perpendicular style of architecture.

Within this is the entrance into the HALL, which occupies the original site, and indeed has been externally little altered from that built by Dean Forest in 1436. The interior was repaired and wainscoted as it is seen at present in 1701, at the expense of Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, a distinguished benefactor to this college. In it are portraits of—

The Founder.
Sir Nathaniel Lloyd.
Lord Keeper Williams.
Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham.
Dr. Euseby Isham, Rector.

Dr. Marshall, Rector.
Dr. Hickes.
Dr. Hutchins, Rector.
Dr. Paul Hoope, Rector.
Judge Dolben.

The louvre or lantern still remains. The doorway at the opposite end of the passage is also worth notice, and the back of the hall, covered with creepers, has a very picturesque effect.

ⁿ He is said to have been moved to this munificence towards the college by a sermon preached by John Tristroppe, the third rector, on the text, "Behold and visit this vine," &c. He was afterwards raised to the see of York, besides being three times Chancellor of England.

The original LIBRARY was at the west end of the present site, and was built, also by Dean Forest, at the same time with the hall, and almost immediately well furnished with books from the bequest of the founder, and the donation of Thomas Gascoigne, whose great work, the *Dictionarium Theologicum*,



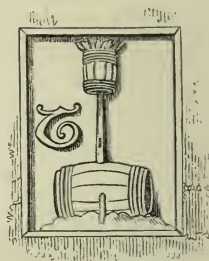
Back of the Entrance to the Hall, &c.

is still one of its most interesting ornaments, having fortunately, probably from the absence of any gorgeous illuminations, escaped the hands of Edward's commissioners, when "this and other libraries were visited and purged, suffering thereby such an incredible damage, that posterity have cursed their proceedings". In 1590 Dr. Kilbye, Rector, restored the old library, which remained until about 1656, when Dr. Gilbert Watts, having left a choice collection of books, and a new chapel having been

° Wood, Hist., p. 248.

erected in the other quadrangle, the old oratory was fitted up in its stead. This was refitted in 1739, at the expense of Sir N. Lloyd, and contains now a very valuable collection of books.

The Rector's lodgings were built at the expense of Dr. Thomas Beckinton, or Beckyngton, Bishop of Bath and Wells, whose rebus, a beacon over a tun, may still be seen in the walls. It was from confinement here that Thomas Garret^p, of Magdalen, escaped while the rector was in chapel, in the early days of the Reformation in Oxford.



Dr. Beckington's rebus.

The south quadrangle was begun about the year 1612, when Sir Thomas Rotheram, formerly a Fellow, and of the second founder's family, gave £300 for that purpose. It measures 70 feet square, and is a pleasing specimen of the time. On the south side is the CHAPEL, built at the expense of Lord Keeper Williams, successively Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York, and consecrated on the 15th September, 1631. The interior is 62 feet long by 26, and is very handsomely furnished with cedar wainscoting and screen, and some rich and brilliantly coloured glass, brought from Flanders in 1629—31. On the south side are the twelve apostles, on the north twelve of the prophets, of which the figures of Obadiah, Jonah, and Elisha are peculiarly striking :—

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1st window. | Elisha, Jonah, Obadiah. |
| 2nd ,, | Malachi, Zechariah, Amos. |
| 3rd ,, | Ezekiel, Jeremiah, Isaiah. |

^p See Froude's Hist., c. vi.

4th window. Elijah, Daniel, David.

The east window : the subjects arranged in six compartments, containing the chief events in the life of Christ on earth, with their types in the Old Testament.

5th „ Peter, Andrew, James, *major*.

6th „ John, Philip, Bartholomew.

7th „ Matthew, Thomas, James, *minor*.

8th „ Jude, Simon, Matthias.



The Chapel from the Garden.

There is a pretty view of the chapel from the garden, which separates it from All Saints' Church.

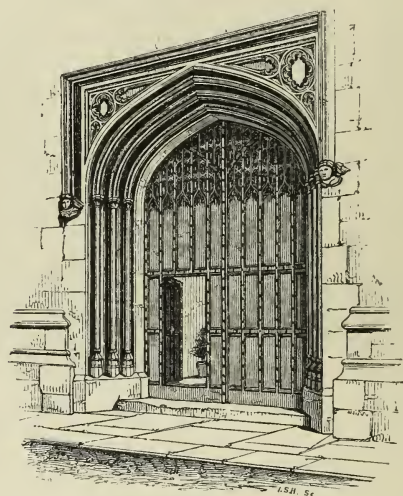
The following eminent men have been educated at this college :—Dr. Kilbye, one of the translators of the Bible ; Dr. Marshall, the great Oriental scholar ; Robert Flemmyng, Grey, Hervey, John Wesley.

The present foundation consists of a Rector, ten Fellows, fourteen Scholars, at present increased to twenty-one.

Separated from Lincoln only by a narrow lane, formerly called St. Mildred's-lane, is

EXETER COLLEGE.

Founded by Bishop Stapledon in 1314; augmented by Sir W. Petre in 1566.
Rebuilt—Hall, 1618; Front, 1833; New buildings, 1855—58.



The Entrance-Gateway.

THIS college was founded by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, promoted to that see in 1307, who falling a victim to his loyalty to the unfortunate Edward II., died before establishing his newly-formed society on such a scale as was his original intention. Succeeding benefactors, however, were found to fill up the measure of his liberality. Of the chief of these were Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, and Sir William Petre; of whom the former in 1464 added two, the latter in 1566



F. Macdonald.

J. Le Keux.

FRONT OF EXETER COLLEGE.

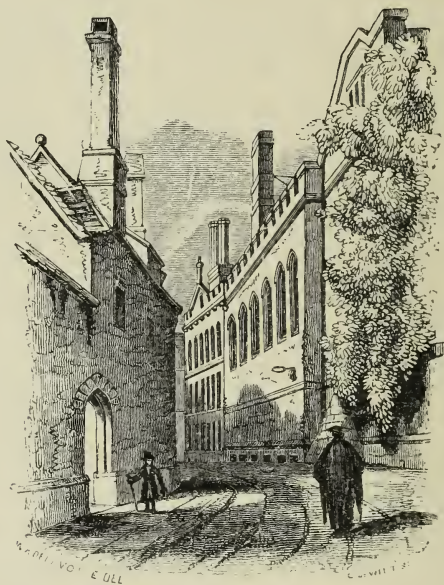
eight, fellowships, for whose maintenance and support he left also tenements and lands in various parts of the county of Oxford. The vicarage of Kidlington, four miles north of Oxford, he settled as a lay fee on the rectors of the college for ever; the vicarage, however, to be a house of refuge for the whole society in case of plague.

The west front of this college, with its oriel windows and handsome tower-gateway, is justly admired, and from its great length, 220 feet, is certainly a very striking object. It has, however, with one exception, comparatively little interest for the antiquary, the gateway having been rebuilt in 1595, 1703, and refaced in 1833, at which time the whole front was renewed in Bath stone. That exception is the beautiful bay and gable end occupying the northern extremity. This originally was part of the buildings, which faced Broad-street and were usually occupied by German students. The ceiling of the gateway is of the character of the tower, as rebuilt in 1703. The quadrangle is formed by the hall on the south, the chapel on the north, and the rooms of the students on the east and west. No part of it is older than the time of James I.

The CHAPEL was rebuilt in 1857-8, from the design of Sir George Gilbert Scott, at the expense of £17,000, in the early Decorated style of Gothic architecture. It has a fine apse at the east end, and is altogether a magnificent fabric, being a hundred feet high, with a groined stone vault, arcades, and other ornaments, beautifully carved. It is by far the finest college chapel in Oxford, and reminds those who are familiar with Paris, of

the celebrated "Sainte Chapelle." The east windows are filled with very good painted glass by Clayton and Bell. The mosaic work beneath, done by Salviati, merits special attention. The brazen eagle was presented in 1637, by the Rev. John Vivian.

The HALL, which is one of the best specimens of a college refectory in Oxford, was built in 1618, by Sir John Acland, but was restored and refitted from



The Hall, &c., from the Lane.

designs by Nash in 1818. The high-pitched open timber roof adds much to the general effect. The large painting of the founder was by the hand of the late W. Peters, Esq. Here are portraits of—

Lord Ducie.
Bishop Stapledon, (half-length).
Archbishop Marsh, 1704.
Dr. Bray, Rector, 1771.

Sir William Petre, 1571.
Earl of Macclesfield.
Mrs. Shiers, 1700.

* * * *



F. Mackenzie

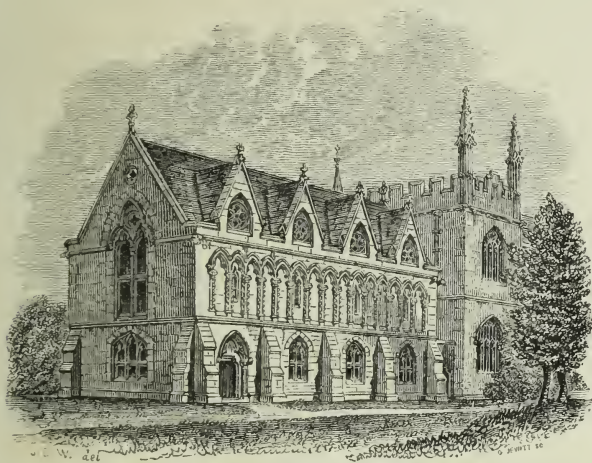
BROAD STREET.

J. Leitch

Dr. Webber, Rector, 1750.
 Sir John Periam.
 Dr. Shortrudge, 1720.
 Dr. Hakewill, Rector, 1642.
 Dr. Cole, Rector, 1808.
 Archbishop Secker.
 Dr. Stinton, Rector, 1785.
 Dr. Benjamin Kennicott, Radcliffe's
 Librarian, 1767.
 Dr. Prideaux, Rector, 1612.
 The Earl of Shaftesbury.
 Dr. Henry Richards, Rector, 1807.
 Dr. Jones, Rector, 1819.
 The Founder, (full-length), by Mr.
 Peters.

Stephen Weston, F.R.S.
 Sir J. Acland.
 Charles I.
 Dr. J. L. Richards, Rector, 1838.
 Dr. Conybeare, Rector, 1730; Bishop
 of Bristol.
 Bishop Hall.
 Sir James Maynard, 1690.
 Attorney-General Noy, 1651.
 Bishop Bull.
 Selden, the Antiquary.
 Justice Coleridge.
 Luke Milbourn, M.A., ob. 1720.
 Sir William Morice, ob. 1676.

Under the Hall is a crypt known as that of
 St. Mildred's Church, which formerly stood here.



The Library.

At the north-east corner of the quadrangle is the
 old entrance-gateway of the college, built in 1404,
 and originally separated from the city walls by only
 a narrow street. This now forms part of the
 Rector's house, which was built by the college in
 1857, and forms a portion of the east side of the
 new quadrangle, the north side of which is the

lofty pile of building facing Broad-street, with a gateway-tower, which separates the new work executed by Mr. Scott in 1856 from the portion erected in 1832, by Mr. Underwood, joining on to the Ashmolean Museum. The south side of the quadrangle is formed by the chapel, which separates the two quadrangles, the west and north sides being divided into chambers for the undergraduates.

The LIBRARY was rebuilt in 1856, from a design of Sir G. G. Scott, in the early Gothic style, and is a remarkably chaste and elegant building of two stories. The upper room has a wooden vault and dormer windows; the lower room has a panelled ceiling, and both are fitted up with convenient book-cases. The carving of the stone-work of the door and windows is executed with admirable skill and taste. There is a portrait of Joseph Sanford, D.D., given by Dr. Eveleigh, Provost of Oriel. Joining on to the fellows' library on the north-east is a sort of inclosed cloister, fitted up as a library for the undergraduates; this communicates with the fellows' library, from which books may be obtained for the use of the young men, under certain proper regulations. The library fronts towards the fellows' garden, from which is a very beautiful view of the Bodleian Library, Divinity School, &c. The fig-tree which covers the old building was planted by Dr. Kennicott.

The foundation now consists of a Rector, fifteen Fellows and twenty-two scholars with nine exhibitioners. Among the names of eminent men connected with the college are—John de Trevisa, who assisted Wickliffe in the translation of the Bible; Dr. Prideaux, Archbishop Secker, Bishop Bull, Sir

John Fortescue, Dr. Joseph Caryl, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord Shaftesbury, Maundrell, the Eastern traveller; Samuel Wesley, Bishop Conybeare, Dr. Borlase, Sir John T. Coleridge.



Immediately opposite the front of Exeter is that of

JESUS COLLEGE.

Founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1571; augmented and rebuilt 1621—1667;
the new Front, 1856.

THIS college had an entirely new front erected in 1856, from a design of Mr. Buckler, in remarkably good taste, in the style of the English domestic or collegiate architecture of the sixteenth century. The chapel window, the only feature of the old front worth preserving, was carefully restored, and this served as a key to the style of the rest. The south front, towards Market-street, was also carefully restored in 1853, and is extremely picturesque. The college was first founded by Queen Elizabeth, on the petition of Hugh Price, or Ap Rice, treasurer of St. David's, and Doctor of Laws in this University. He obtained a charter from Elizabeth, dated 27th June, 1571, by which he was permitted to settle estates on the college to the yearly value of £160,

for the sustentation of eight fellows, and as many scholars; at the same time the queen took to herself the title of founder, giving both a portion of the site and timber from her forests of Shotover and Stow. The estates, however, of Dr. Price appear to have been so unproductive, that at the commencement of the following century, the society was represented by only two or three fellows, with their principal,



The New Front.

and a few commoners, who occupied a hall, or halls, opposite Exeter College. A new era, however, arose with the admission of Sir Eubule Thelwall, Knt., to the office of Principal in 1621. He procured a new charter and new statutes, and so increased the revenues of the college, that for eight fellows and eight scholars, it was enabled to maintain double the number. He built the Principal's

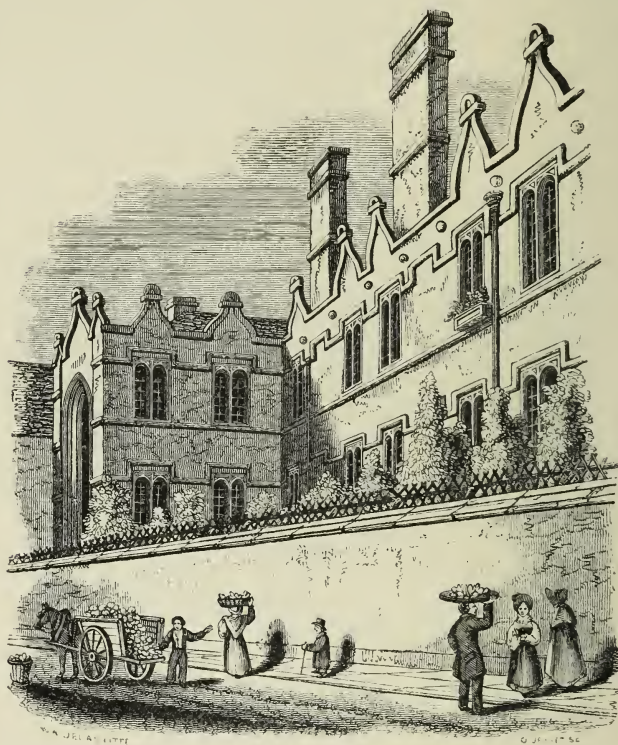
lodgings at his own expense, also the kitchen and buttery, with chambers over them, and one half of the south side of the first quadrangle. He was succeeded by Dr. Francis Mansell, who resigned in 1661, in favour of the well-known Sir Leoline Jenkins, who was almost a second founder to the college. Sir Leoline resigned his headship in 1673, and was afterwards thrice elected to represent the University in Parliament. He died in 1685, and was buried with great solemnity in the area of the chapel, near the steps leading to the altar. By his will he bequeathed to the college lands and other property, since become of very considerable value. The society by virtue of an ordinance of the University Commission (1854) consists of a Principal, thirteen Fellows, a moiety as near as may be to be Welchmen, and twenty two scholars, all but two to be natives of Wales, or educated at certain Welch grammar-schools. There is also a large number of exhibitions.

The CHAPEL, which stands on the north side of the first quadrangle, is handsomely fitted with oak wainscoting throughout, evidently cotemporaneous with the building itself. The consecration took place on the 28th of May, 1621, and a careful restoration was effected in 1864. The east window was added in 1636, in very creditable taste, and after having been long blocked up, was re-opened in 1855, and filled with painted glass, designed by G. Hedgeland and executed by Powell, of rather peculiar style; the small groups of figures being separated by foliage, instead of other framework.

There are tombs in this chapel to the memory of Dr. William Jones, Jonathan Edwards, Dr. Man-

sell, Dr. Henry Maurice, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Sir Eubule Thelwall.

The HALL was completed by Sir Eubule Thelwall, "who left nothing undone which might conduce to the good of the college." The screen is



Part of the College from Market-street.

elaborately carved, and there is a fine bay window, which forms a principal ornament in the inner quadrangle. The roof, though now concealed by a stuccoed ceiling, is raftered with oak, and adorned with pendants. In this hall are portraits of

Queen Elizabeth.
Charles I., by Vandyck.
Charles II.

Sir Leoline Jenkins.
Sir Eubule Thelwall, (when a child,)
with his Mother.

Bishop Andrewes.
Nash, the architect, by Sir T. Lawrence.
Dr. Wynne, Bishop of St. Asaph.

Dr. Pardoe.
Thomas, Bishop of Worcester.
Westphaling, Bishop of Hereford.
Rev. Edmund Meyrick.

In the bursary is a curious early portrait of Queen Elizabeth : also a silver-gilt bowl and ladle, presented by Sir Watkin Williams Wynne. In the Principal's lodgings is a watch once belonging to Charles I.

The LIBRARY was erected in 1677, at the expense of Sir Leoline Jenkins, and the rest of the quadrangle followed immediately upon it. It is very remarkable, that in Loggan's print, as Dr. Ingram observes, published about 1675, no part of the western wing appears, and only about one half of the northern and southern sides ; but about 1672, not only the library, but the greater part of this large quadrangle, measuring 100 feet by 90, and consisting of a fabric of three stories in height, was entirely finished, with the exception of a small portion of the north-west corner, which was not completed until 1713. In the library, amongst the manuscripts are those of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and a very curious collection of romances and poems in Welsh, known as the *Llyfr Coch*, or Red Book.

Among the eminent men who have been members of this college are—

Archbishop Usher, the celebrated divine.
Dr. Powell, the theologian.
Dr. John Davies, author of Latin and Welsh Dictionary.
Dr. Prichard.

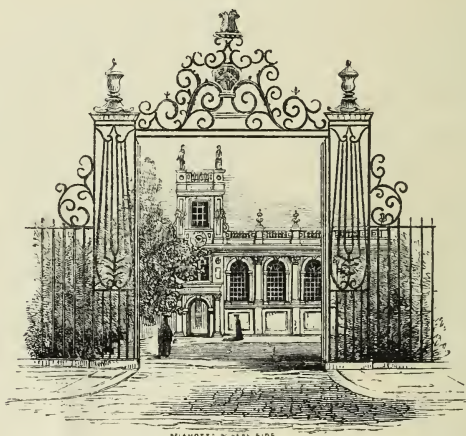
Dr. Henry Owen.
Dr. Bandinel, the Public Orator, and first Bampton Lecturer.
Dr. Price, the learned librarian of the Bodleian Library.

From hence our route lies northwards through the Turl into Broad-street, and crossing it we enter the gates of

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Founded by Sir Thomas Pope in 1554; the Chapel rebuilt, 1694;
the Hall, 1618—20.

THIS first college subsequent to the dissolution of monasteries, was founded in 1554-5, by Sir Thomas Pope, Knt.^a The site occupied by the present buildings is nearly or quite the same as that on which formerly stood a college of the



The Entrance-Gateway and Chapel.

Benedictines, called Durham College, originally founded at the close of the thirteenth century, as a nursery for the Benedictine priory at Durham. This society in time became so famous, that a provincial superior of the order was established here as “prior studentium,” still under the patronage of the mother see, several of whose bishops noticed

^a For particulars respecting the history of this munificent layman, the reader is referred to his life and character by the celebrated Mr. Warton. The princess Elizabeth was under his custody at Hatfield House, where he submitted to her approval his plan of study embodied in the statutes.

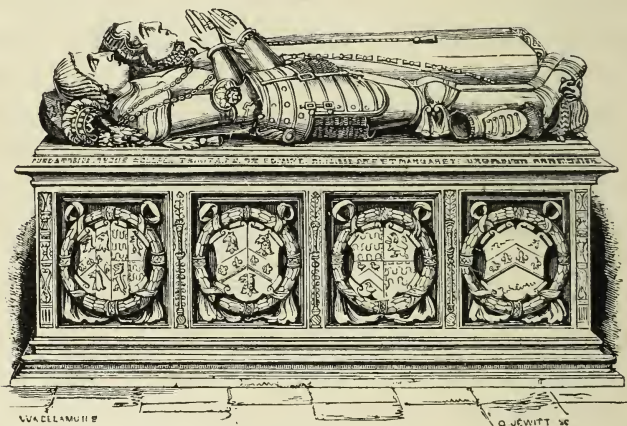
it with their special benefactions. Amongst these was Richard Aungervyle, or Angerville de Bury, well known as the author of a very popular work in the fourteenth century, entitled *Philobiblon*. So great was his love of books, that his fame is said to have extended widely on the Continent, whence materials for his library were continually furnished. All these he bequeathed to Durham College, and from his liberal design of extending the use of them to all students, he has been looked upon as the founder of the first public library in Oxford. What has now become of this noble collection it is difficult to say. At the time of the Reformation they were scattered abroad with a ruthless hand, and although it is said that some found a resting-place in Duke Humphrey's, and some in Balliol College library^r, it is most probable that the great majority of them were plundered and destroyed.

At the same time, Durham College, although the half of its members were lay scholars, was entirely suppressed. The buildings, however, having been almost up to the time of the founder in the occupation of Dr. Walter Wright, archdeacon of Oxford, were rescued from demolition, and purchased by Sir T. Pope of Dr. George Owen and William Martyn, gent., to whom a grant from the crown had only a short time before consigned them. These he at once put into repair sufficiently for the occupation of students, and so founded the

^r In neither the Bodleian nor Balliol College Library can any of these volumes be traced, save one (Bodl. 198.) of the *Moralia* of Pope Gregory, which, after belonging to Bp. Grostete and Durham College, was presented by William Allen to the Bodleian.

present college, dedicated to the "Holy and Undivided Trinity."

The approach to this college is from Broad-street, opposite the end of the Turl, through a pair of handsome iron gates; after passing by the east side of Balliol College towards the chapel of Trinity, the visitor enters by the gateway-tower, on the top of which are emblematical figures of Divinity, Physic, Geometry, and Astronomy. This was built together with the CHAPEL quite at the close



The Founder's Tomb.

of the seventeenth century, at the sole expense of Dr. Bathurst, President, and according to the prevailing taste of the day, after the Grecian school, the former being of the Ionic, the latter of the Corinthian order, both very favourable specimens of their class. On the top of the chapel are urns, with flames issuing from them. The interior is deservedly much admired for its beauty of proportion, but more particularly for the exquisite

carving of its screen and altar-piece, where with the cedar is also a mixture of lime, in the best style of Gibbons.

On the north side of the altar-table is the tomb of the founder and his wife, in excellent preservation. The ceiling is nicely painted with a bright picture of the Ascension, by Berchet, a Frenchman. One of the windows on the south side has lately been filled with Munich glass in memory of Isaac Williams, once a fellow of this society. Under the Crucifixion is a representation of Moses smiting the rock. In the antechapel is a fine copy by S. Cannicci, of Andrea del Sarto's picture of the Deposition at Florence; this was presented by N. A. Nicholson, Esq. A very good idea of what was the old chapel, as well as other of the original buildings, may be gained from Loggan's print of 1675. The present building was consecrated in 1694^s.

On the eastern side of the first quadrangle^t, and almost contiguous to the chapel, is the LIBRARY, the same which contained the books belonging to Durham College. The painted glass in the windows is very old and interesting; particularly the figures of the Evangelists, of Edward III. and Philippa, St. Cuthbert, and St. Thomas à Becket, who is represented with a fragment of Fitz-

^s There are a very exquisitely wrought chalice and paten still preserved in this college, given by the founder, but which are said to have belonged originally to St. Alban's Abbey. The rest of the plate here and elsewhere in Oxford, with few exceptions, was given up to the necessities of King Charles I. and coined into money at New Inn Hall, used as a royal mint in the time of the Rebellion.

^t The whole of this side, together with the buttery and that portion of the west side which lies south of the bay window, are the original Durham College buildings.

Urse's dagger in his forehead. It is probable that these were brought from the old chapel, whose admirable Gothic painted glass in the windows is mentioned by Aubrey, who, together with Wood, is entirely silent as to there being anything of the kind in the library. The bookcases were put up in consequence of a legacy of money and books



The Hall.

left by Edward Hyndmer, a Fellow, who died in 1618.

On the opposite side of the quadrangle is the HALL, rebuilt on the site of the refectory of Durham College in 1618—1620, with rooms over it; over the entrance of which is a figure of Sir Thomas Pope, in the costume of his age. The roof was reconstructed in the beginning of the present century, when the original ogee pediments were exchanged for a regular line of battlement. The

interior was fitted with a new ceiling and wainscot, as it now appears, about 1772; the present chimney-piece was erected in 1846. The portrait of the founder was painted by Francis Potter, a curious mechanic, and a member of the college, about 1637; the other portraits in the Hall, beginning on the left of the entrance, are—

William Derham, D.D., 1698.
Brownlow North, Bp. of Winchester
1791.
Archbishop Sheldon.
Lady Elizabeth Paulet, third wife of
the Founder.
Ralph Bathurst, President, 1664—
1704.
Ralph Kettel, President, 1599—1643.

Fred. North, Earl of Guildford.
William Pope, Earl of Downe,
brother to the Founder.
William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.
Seth Ward, President, 1659—60;
Savilian Professor of Astronomy,
Bishop of Salisbury.
Rev. Richard Rand, M.A.
Warton, the poet.

Over the fireplace is a painting of the arms of Queen Mary and her consort, Philip of Spain, 1554.

In the COMMON-ROOM are portraits of Thomas Warton, Professor of Poetry, and Camden Professor of Ancient History, and of his friend Dr. Johnson.

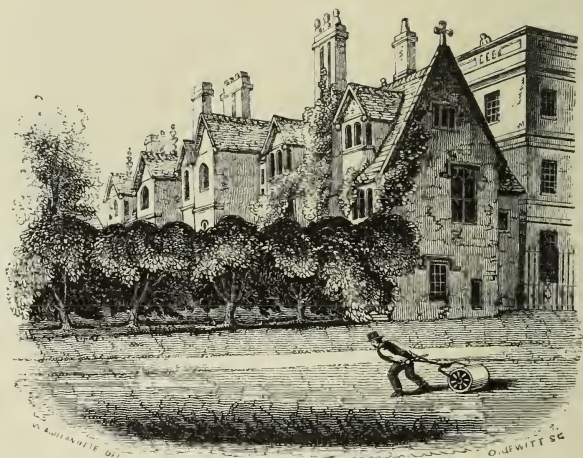
From the hall we pass the foot of the bell-staircase into the court of the new buildings, the north wing of which was finished in 1667, the west in 1682, but the south was not altered to its present state until 1728. A design for a new building here, in the Versailles school, by Sir Christopher Wren, accompanies the Oxford Almanack for 1732. The old yew-trees, and also the view of the President's lodgings from the gardens^u, are particularly interesting memorials of *Oxonia antiqua*.

The College consists of a President, twelve Fellows, and twelve scholars, according to the

^u These gardens, enclosing nearly four acres of ground, are described in Salmon's *Foreigner's Companion*, Lond. 1748, p. 62.

original foundation, to which two scholars have since been added. A long list of renowned characters connected with this college is supplied by Dr. Ingram in his "Memorials." Among them are—

Seth Ward, Dr. Arthur Yeldard, Archbishop Sheldon, Robert Harris, Derham, the author of valuable works on Theology; Gellibrand, the mathematician; Dr. Ralph Bathurst, Dr. Sykes, Selden, Chillingworth, Evelyn, Sir Henry Blount, Sir James Harrington, Dr. Whitby, Dr. Highmore, Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristicks;" the Earl of Chatham, Lord North, Warton, Bowles.—Dr. Ingram himself may now be added to the number. His editions of the Saxon Chronicle and the Will of King Alfred, and his Memorials of Oxford, will long be remembered with honour. Also Isaac Williams, Herman Merivale, Arthur West Haddan,



The President's Lodgings.

The garden of this college is large and well laid out, with yews and other evergreens, shrubs, and flowers, and an avenue of lime-trees. At the east end is a handsome iron gate, opposite to Wadham College.

Immediately abutting upon the entrance-court of this college on the west, stands

BALLIOL COLLEGE.

Founded by John de Balliol, c. 1263 ; Hall, c. 1432 ; Chapel, 1857 ;
South Front, 1868.



The Entrance Gateway-Tower.

THIS college was founded at the close of the thirteenth century by John de Balliol, father of the unfortunate king of Scotland, (whence its name,) and Devorgilla his wife, daughter of Alan of Galloway. The original statutes given by the said lady are still in possession of the college. They are dated in 1282, and have attached a very perfect impression of the seal, representing the founders

kneeling, each with one hand raised, on which rest the buildings of the college. The first tenement occupied by the scholars was a hired dwelling in Horsemonger-street, long known as Old Balliol Hall; but in 1284 other buildings and lands were purchased by the foundress, and confirmed to Walter de Foderinghaye, the first master, and the scholars of Balliol College for ever. The foundation thus established was speedily increased by additional benefactions; the statutes, however, underwent considerable revision at different times, in the first instance by Richard Aungerville, Bishop of Durham, in 1340, and again in 1364, by Simon Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury. Nor were they finally settled until the year 1504, when Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and founder of Corpus Christi College, with Roger Leyburn, Bishop of Carlisle, drew up the code by which the society was governed until the recent changes introduced by the University Commission under the authority of Parliament.

In the present fabric there is nothing earlier than the middle of the fifteenth century, of which period are the walls of the hall, the library, and a part of the east side of the first quadrangle. The south front, from the master's lodgings eastward, inclusive, has been entirely rebuilt from designs by Mr. Waterhouse. It was commenced in 1867, and completed in 1869. The outline is bold and striking, with sufficient variety of detail. The gateway^{*} is beneath a massive tower of four

^{*} Fronting the gateway of Balliol was a terrace-walk, enclosed from the street by a low wall, and shaded with elms, such as may still be seen opposite St. John's College, which was not removed until 1772.

stories. This admits into the principal quadrangle, enclosed by the Hall on the west, the Library and Chapel on the north, and on the other sides by students' rooms. The arms graven upon the oriels are those of Miss Brackenbury, while upon the older building further west, are the arms of Sir E. Turner, who contributed materially to the rebuilding or repairing this portion of the building about a century since. The recess near the door of the master's lodgings allowed the architect to retain the ancient dining-room, whose side windows give upon it, while the oriel looks into the quadrangle.

The entrance to the CHAPEL is under a very beautiful doorway, with an ogee canopy. The present chapel is the fourth used by the society since the foundation of the college. It was entirely rebuilt in 1856-7, from a design of Mr. Butterfield, at an expense of about £8,000, in the early Gothic style of Lombardy, with variegated masonry. It is very lofty and handsome, has a fine east window and good side window, and is fitted up in the most tasteful manner with Derbyshire alabaster at the east end, and an elaborate screen at the west, parting off a small ante-chapel. The lower part of this screen is of stone, solid, with sunk panels, the upper part of light iron-work. The roof is of open timber, excepting over the altar-platform, where it is ceiled and painted.

The upper part of the walls is also painted in patterns, as are the sunk panels between the windows. The side windows are filled with painted glass preserved from the old chapel; two in the cinque-cento style, of the time of Henry VIII.,

representing the chief events of the Passion, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection of our Lord; two are filled with figures of saints, also in painted glass, of about the same period; and four with later glass, by Abraham Van Linge, the gift of Peter Wentworth, Fellow of the college, in 1637: the subjects of two of these in the ante-chapel are the conversion and baptism of the Eunuch by St. Philip.

The walls are built with alternate streaks of red and white stone, after the fashion of Italy; and horizontal strings of carved foliage are introduced on a level with the springing of the east window, on the exterior,—a novel feature in England. On the north side is a very tall and narrow campanile. There is a brass eagle, the gift of Edw. Wilson, in the time of Charles II.; also, against the western wall of the ante-chapel, a very beautifully enamelled brass, in memory of J. B. Seymour, Esq., a Scholar of this college, who died abroad in 1843; and in the floor another to the Rev. James Riddell, late fellow and tutor. The organ, erected in 1874, is by Nicholson of Worcester.

The new chapel was built partly as a memorial to the late Master, Dr. Jenkyns, by a subscription amongst the present and former members of the society, and on the west side of the screen is the following inscription in mediæval characters:—

“IN HONOREM DEI ET IN MEMORIAM RICARDI JENKYNs, COLLEGII
HUJUSCE SCHOLARIS MOX SOCII DEINDE PER ANNOS XXXV.
MAGISTRI SEDULI SAPIENTIS FELICIS QUI OBIIT DIE VI. MENSIS
MARTII, ANNO DOMINI M DCCC LIV., ÆT. LXXII.”

The LIBRARY, which adjoins the chapel, was built at different periods in the fifteenth century, as the

labels, string-course, &c., evidently shew. The windows were painted with inscriptions, armorial bearings, figures of saints, and other devices, the greater part of which have long since disappeared. The armorial bearings, however, which escaped the puritanical movement, have been replaced, with the inscriptions.



The Chapel.

On the external wall of the library, and in other parts of the buildings, may be seen a gridiron carved in stone, the emblem of St. Lawrence's martyrdom, in commemoration of one of their earliest benefactors, Hugh de Wychenbroke, or Vienna, who conveyed to the college, with other property, the advowson of the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, in London.

There is a very beautiful view of the chapel, its belfry-turret, and the library, from the garden.

The interior of the library underwent an entire refitting at the close of the last century, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt.

At the same time, and by the same hand, the interior of the HALL underwent a complete alteration. The exterior is referred by Wood to the time of Henry VI.; but by Dr. Ingram to that of Richard II. The views of the latter are, besides the direct evidence of the building itself, borne out to a certain extent by a patent, occurring in the tenth of Richard's reign, concerning the enlargement of the college. The hall is furnished with some good portraits, (beginning over the high table) :—

Lord Chancellor Bathurst.

Dr. Baillie.

Dr. Jenkyns, Master, & Dean of Wells.

Dr. Prosser, Archdeacon of Durham.

Archbishop Tait, formerly Tutor.

Dr. Parsons, Bp. of Peterborough.

Dr. Mackenzie, Bp. of Durham.

John Wycliffe, by Kingsby.

Dr. Dolben, Abp. of York.

Dr. Shute Barrington, Bp. of Durham.

To the west of the hall is a building^y facing Broad-street, erected in 1769, at the expense of the Rev. H. Fisher, a Fellow, from a design by Henry Keene, architect, upon the site, as is supposed, of Old St. Margaret's Hall; it bears on the northern front, as directed by the founder himself, "Verbum non amplius—Fisher." Adjoining this on the north were added in 1825 twelve new sets of rooms, at the expense of the Master and Fellows of the college; the design was by Mr. George Basevi, architect.

Another new building, with a gateway-tower,

^y In front of this building is an iron cross in the middle of the road, supposed, but erroneously, to mark the precise spot where the bishops were burned. This took place opposite the master's lodgings, which were then in the college gateway; an extensive layer of wood-ashes remains under the footpath the other side of the street.

facing the end of Beaumont-street, and within at the northern end of the Grove, was built in 1855, from a design of Mr. Salvin, in a chaste, simple Gothic style, resembling the middle-age buildings of the North of England. The want of dripstones to the windows, like that of eyebrows to the face, gives rather a bald look, but there is much to



The New Building.

admire in this building, which requires more study than it commonly receives. It contains nineteen sets of rooms, besides lecture-rooms and a laboratory. There is further in construction a set of rooms still more to the north, in connexion with an ancient building, behind which is to be erected a magnificent new hall.

The foundation at present comprises a Master, eleven Fellows, and twenty-seven scholars, besides a very large number of exhibitioners. It enjoys also the peculiar privilege, unknown elsewhere in Oxford or Cambridge, of electing its own visitor.

Of notable men reared by this college it will be enough to mention, Wycliffe, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, John Evelyn, Bradley the Astronomer, Adam Smith, Stirling, Dr. Southey : to whom may be added of living worthies, Bp. Moberly, Abp. Manning, Abp. Tait, Viscount Cardwell, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Bp. Temple.

Immediately facing the buildings of which we have just been speaking, is the parish

CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN,

South aisle, c. 1320 ; tower, 1511—31 ; north aisle and east end, 1841.

said to have been originally built before the Conquest, and granted by William I. to Robert d'Oily, who afterwards gave it to the secular canons of St. George, in the castle. In their possession it remained about half a century, when a second Robert d'Oily transferred it, with the college, to the abbey of Osney, with whom it remained until all together were made over by Henry VIII. to Christ Church. This church has undergone so many changes and alterations, that little, if any, of the original building remains. The south aisle, however, or St. Mary's chapel, commenced, and probably completed, in the reign of Edward II., is very beautiful. The front of this chapel, with its elegant open parapet, has been carefully re-

stored, under the superintendence of Mr. Blore. The northern aisle was formerly used as a chapel for the Balliol students, and is said to have been repaired and fitted up by Devorgilla for that purpose; it has now been entirely rebuilt, as a part of the memorial to the three chief martyrs of the Reformation, Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, and is called the Martyrs' aisle. Against the eastern wall of the church is set the door of the cell in Bocardo or Northgate, in which the bishops were confined. It was removed here, when the gate was taken down in 1771. An iron waistband and chain, supposed to have been made for the burning of Cranmer, was long preserved in the Castle as a relic from Bocardo; it has since unhappily passed into private hands. The tower was rebuilt between the years 1511 and 1531, and is said to have been partly built of old materials brought from Rewley Abbey, then in the course of demolition. The little figure of the patroness of the church standing in a niche on the west side, is considered an exceedingly good specimen of sculpture; the window, and rich panelling beneath, are also much admired. In the restoration of this church in 1840, the lofty arch of the tower facing the nave was partly thrown open, and a handsome altar-screen added, together with two richly-painted windows, by Wailes, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. And in the thorough restoration which it has just undergone (1875) under the direction of Mr. Wilkinson, the western galleries have been removed, and the tower-arch wholly thrown open. The portion appropriated to the choir has been slightly raised, and oak screen-work of ad-

mirable design added. The deal seats have been removed, and good oak benches put in their stead. A handsome font-cover, the gift of a parishioner, is now being carved, and the church has been put altogether in a very satisfactory condition.

The chief peculiarity of this church is its singular ground-plan; being situated between two streets it is extremely short, and has been enlarged by the addition of successive aisles, two on each side of the original small nave and chancel, so that the breadth from north to south is greater than the length from east to west. At the northern extremity of the churchyard stands

THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL,

Built in 1841.

commemorative of the sufferings of the martyrs above named. It is of the Decorated style, and has for its model the Eleanor Cross at Waltham, which lovely monument, in some respects, it may be said to surpass. It was built, from designs drawn by Messrs. Scott and Moffat, of magnesian limestone, taken out of a quarry near Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, and the first stone laid 19th May, 1841. It is divided into three stories, in the middle of which are the figures of the bishops, very successfully carved by Henry Weeks, for a long time the first sculptor in Sir Francis Chantrey's studio, and recommended by Sir Francis himself as a fit person to undertake the work. In the northern compartment of the lower story is the inscription, stating the object for which the



F. Mackenzie

J. Le Keux

THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL.

cross was erected^z. Over this, facing St. Giles's Church, is the figure of Cranmer, that towards the Corn-market is Latimer, the other, facing



The Martyrs' Memorial, and the Taylor Building.

towards Balliol, is Ridley. Its measurements are as follows:—first story, 21 feet 7 inches; second story, 20 feet; third story, 13 feet 2 inches; from crocketed parapet to the top of the finial cross,

^z The precise spot of the suffering of the martyrs is not known; the most likely supposition is, that it was on the bank of the town ditch, the site of which is now occupied by the houses in Broad-street, or the footpath in front of them, immediately opposite the gateway of Balliol College, where a considerable bed of wood-ashes still remains under the pavement.

11 feet 11 inches; the platform on which it stands, 6 feet 4 inches; total height, 73 feet.

The new buildings to the north-west of the Memorial, at the corner of Beaumont-street, comprise,

SIR ROBERT TAYLOR'S INSTITUTION, AND THE UNIVERSITY GALLERIES,

Built 1845.

THIS grand mass of building is in the Italian style of architecture, and consists in plan of two large projecting wings with a receding centre, forming three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side being open to Beaumont-street, the intervening space filled by a garden with a balustrade like an Italian palace; and in the garden is a fine Grecian portico of the Ionic style, with a figure of Apollo on the apex of the pediment.

This building was erected from designs by C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A., for the purpose of carrying out the wills respectively of Sir Robert Taylor, Knt., and Dr. Randolph, who bequeathed sums of money to the University, the one, "for erecting a proper edifice, and for establishing a foundation for the teaching the European languages;" the other, "for erecting a building for the reception of the Pomfret statues, belonging to the University of Oxford, and for paintings, engravings, and other curiosities, which may occasionally be left to that learned body." The beauty of detail in very many parts of the building deserves the highest praise. The Taylor Institution occupies the east wing,

which faces St. Giles's, and is entered from that street through columns, on whose capitals are four allegorical statues, representing the four principal countries of the Continent; and on the bases are engraved the names of the most famous literary characters of France, Italy, Germany, and Spain. Within is a handsome library, 40 feet square, and lofty, with lecture-rooms, and lodgings for the librarian. The Institution comprises Teachers of the French, Italian, German, and Spanish languages, and four scholars.

The Library is fitted up as a commodious reading-room, and well supplied with the principal foreign journals and periodicals. The books are also lent out to the members of the University to read in their own rooms, under certain regulations drawn up by the Curators in a very liberal spirit. A room is set apart by the Curators for the use of the Oxford School of Art. Professor Ruskin has devoted much pains to providing suitable copies, but the students are also admitted to sketch in the main gallery.

The University Galleries, which face Beaumont-street, comprise on the ground-floor a sculpture gallery of 180 feet long by 28 wide, with an additional wing, at right angles, of 90 by 28 feet; on the first floor, besides an ante-room, is a fire-proof gallery, 70 feet by 28, and a picture-gallery, 100 feet long by 28 wide, and 28 in height; there is also a basement story, with lodgings for the keeper. In the west wing of the ground-floor are now placed the original models of the late Sir Francis Chantrey's principal works, a portion of the munificent gift of Lady Chantrey; the remainder, with the greater part of the Pomfret

statues, are in the basement story. The northern gallery contains casts from the antique, chiefly well-known and favourite examples of the art of sculpture, as the Laocöon, Ilissus, and Torso Belvedere, and the Florentine Boar, presented by Queen's College. Within a small circular alcove on one side are casts of the Nine Muses, from the originals at Rome: these are a present from the late P. B. Duncan, Esq., of New College.

In the fire-proof gallery, up-stairs, is the celebrated collection of original drawings by Michael Angelo and Raffaele, one hundred and ninety in number, purchased for 7000*l.*, partly by subscriptions contributed by members of the University, but chiefly by the noble donation of four thousand pounds, given in addition to his previous subscription of 100 guineas, by the earl of Eldon. The Turner drawings are arranged in the eastern compartments of this gallery. The University owes this valuable addition to its treasures to the liberality of Professor Ruskin. In the Picture-Gallery are a few good pictures, copies of the Cartoons by Raffaele, and a small collection of early pictures of the Florentine School: it is to be hoped that this Gallery will be further enlarged by the liberality of benefactors.

An excellent catalogue of the contents of these Galleries is to be had on the premises. The student of art is recommended to consult Mr. Robinson's painstaking and accurate account of the drawings^a.

Mr. Fisher, the keeper of the Galleries, has also published a handsome volume of "Seventy Etched

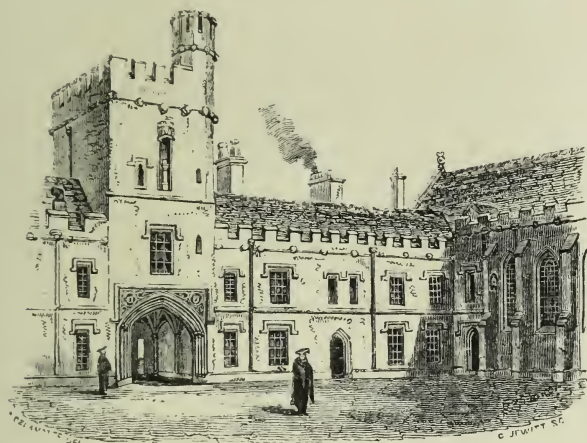
^a A.Critical Account of the Drawings by Michel Angelo and Raffaello in the University Galleries, Oxford: By J. C. Robinson, F.S.A. Clarendon Press.

Facsimiles, on a reduced scale, after the original studies by Michael Angelo and Raffaele," executed with great care and accuracy.

On the opposite side of St. Giles's, and partly facing the Taylor Institution, with its terraced walk before the entrance-gateway, is

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Founded by Sir Thomas White, 1555. The buildings: west quadrangle, c. 1440; east quadrangle, added by Laud, 1631.



Interior of the Old Quadrangle.

THIS college was founded by Sir Thomas White, Knt., in the year 1555, upon the site of the pre-existing foundation of Archbishop Chichelé, of St. Bernard's College, made over by him to the Cistercian monks. This property lapsing to the crown, was purchased of Christ Church, to whom it had been given by Henry VIII., on the 25th May, in the above-named year, and possession taken and a first president appointed, according to the founder's charter, in the June of the same year.

Sir Thomas, however, after this, having made considerable additions to his endowment, and the number of his scholars, issued a new charter, on the 5th March, 1557, from which the foundation of the college now generally dates.



The Entrance-Gateway.

Much of the present building, particularly of the front and tower-gateway, belong to Chichele's foundation. It has been altered by the removal of mullions, but still the statue of St. Bernard stands in its original niche, and the tower itself and its gateway^a beneath speak of the better days

^a This gateway is unquestionably genuine Gothic work, but it has a very remarkable peculiarity; the dripstone or hood-mould, instead of being cut off or terminated by corbels in the usual manner, is carried on triple shafts, which project from the face of the wall; this example is perhaps unique, as it is one of the acknowledged characteristics of Gothic work, that all



J. M. K. 1840

SAINTE MARY'S COLLEGE, FROM THE GARDEN.

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of architectural design. Of the first quadrangle, the north side is occupied by the hall and chapel, the remainder by the lodgings of the president and fellows, and other members of the society.

The HALL is evidently the refectory of St. Bernard's monks, but much modernized as to its windows and interior. It is, however, handsomely fitted up, has an arched roof, its screen of Portland stone, a handsome iron gate, and its walls hung with some interesting portraits :—

The Founder (full-length), as Alderman.

Archbishops Laud and Juxon.

(Proceeding on the right.)

Sir James Eyre.

Dr. Charles Woodroffe.

Dr. Rawlinson.

Dr. Scott, the Antiquary.

Sir John Nicoll, F.R.S.

William Gibbons, M.D.

Over the entrance, a full-length and gorgeous portrait of George III. by Ramsay, in his coronation robes, presented to the society by the Dowager Countess of Lichfield,

whose husband had formerly been a member of the college, and Chancellor of the University.

(On the left side.)

Dr. Holmes, President.

Henry Hudson (?), Navigator, 1603.

Sir William Paddy, M.D. 1600.

A Bishop.

Mrs. Holmes.

Edward Waple, B.D.

John Case, M.D. ; his monument is in the ante-chapel, ob. 1599.

John Buckeridge, President, Bp. of Ely, 1631.

Peter Mews, Bp. of Winchester, 1706.

There is also a curious representation of St. John the Baptist, over the fireplace, stained in scagliola by Lambert Gorius. The eagle in the style of Louis XIV. was carved by Snetzler, and presented by Thomas Estcourt, Esq., in 1770.

The kitchen, which closely adjoins, and sets of rooms over it, were built by Thomas Clark, senior cook, in 1613 ; the conditions being that he should receive a certain room rent for a given number of years, as interest for his money^b.

the mouldings and shafts, except the dripstone, are within the opening, or recede from the face of the wall.

^b The gable-end of this building, at the north end of the front, is a remarkably good specimen of the period, and extremely picturesque. The cellar under it is part of Chichel's work, and has a fine groined vault with a central pillar, a fire-place, and windows now blocked up.

The CHAPEL, which is a continuation of the east end of the hall, was consecrated in 1530 for the Cistercians, and after having suffered much at the hands of the puritans in that and the succeeding century, was eventually, at the Restoration, refitted and almost reconstructed on a most debased plan; but was carefully restored in 1843, under the directions of Mr. Blore. In the north-east corner is a beautiful little burying-place, hallowed by many monuments. One of these is in memory of Dr. Richard Baylie, president from 1631 to 1648, when he was thrust out to make room for F. Cheynell and Thankful or Gracious Owen, but restored in 1660. He is said to have built this addition to the chapel to receive his son's body; it was finished, together with a vault underneath, in 1662. The ceiling is a very elegant specimen of fan-tracery work. The bones of the three principal persons connected with the college rest beneath the altar; they are those of the founder, Laud, and Juxon. In an urn against the north wall of the ante-chapel is deposited the heart of Richard Rawlinson, D.C.L., a distinguished benefactor to the University as well as to this college. Upon the walls of the ante-chapel are many interesting monuments. In the floor is a stone with this singular inscription, "Præivit, N.V. Maii 18°, 1646." The story is^c, that the fellow commemorated being lame, was always sent on in advance to the coffee-house where the evening was spent, and hence acquired the sobriquet which cleaves even to his tombstone.

From the first quadrangle we pass by a vaulted passage, with an elegant stone ceiling of fan-tracery,

^c See "Terræ filius."

into the inner quadrangle, of which the south and east sides are occupied by the LIBRARY. This last comprises two very handsome rooms, the first built in 1596, and furnished with books and windows by different members of the college; the eastern wing at the cost of Archbishop Laud, in 1631, from designs by Inigo Jones, who has succeeded in rendering the garden-front one of the most picturesque objects in the University. It contains a fine collection of books and MSS. In the inner^d, or Laud's library, are still preserved the walking-stick and cap of the Archbishop^e. There are likewise some goodly vestments, which the founder gave for the chapel use, but took away again on the revival of the Reformation under Elizabeth. They were preserved in his sister's family, and restored to the college in 1602, by Mr. Bridgman. A fine series of paintings of the Apostles on copper adorns the walls, and a curious drawing of the head of Charles I., every line of which consists of minute writing, said to be the Hebrew Psalter. The tradition is that upon the urgent entreaty of Charles II. the society gave him this memorial of his father, on condition that he gave them whatever they asked for; whereupon they asked for this drawing to be returned.

On the eastern and western sides of the quadrangle the architect has been very successful in

^d The pastoral staff commonly called Laud's, but without any authority, is an elegant piece of work of the time of Queen Mary I., and probably belonged to the first president.

^e In this library, on the 30th Aug., 1636, Laud, then Chancellor of the University, entertained at dinner the king and queen, with Prince Rupert and the whole court; after dinner they were conducted to the hall to witness a play, called "the Hospitall of Lovers;" whence, at eight o'clock, they adjourned to Christ Church hall, to see another play, the "Royal Slave." —Wood's Annals by Gutch, ad an. 1636.

introducing two light colonnades, over the centre of which, in niches, are placed the bronze statues of Charles I. and his queen, Henrietta Maria, cast by Fanelli of Florence, at a cost of 400*l*. From this quadrangle we are conducted by a second very elegant passage-way, with fan-tracery ceiling, into the garden, celebrated as well for the choice views of the library, Wadham College, and other build-



The Passage.

ings of the University, as for its fine horse-chestnut and other trees, and the tasteful manner in which they have been disposed. It occupies a square area of about three acres, and was about a century since "the general rendezvous of gentlemen and ladies every Sunday evening in summer," where "the whole University together almost, as well as the better sort of townsmen and ladies," were

wont to make their promenade^f,—a custom which has now very much abated. This beautiful garden is enclosed by stone walls, which separate it on the south from that of Trinity College, and on the east from that of Wadham College, and the avenue leading to the Parks and the New Museum. If these walls were removed and iron railings substituted, the views would bear comparison with the celebrated “Backs of Colleges” at Cambridge.

By the original foundation the society consisted of a President, fifty Fellows and Scholars, one chaplain, an organist, six singing men, eight choristers and two sextons. By the ordinance of the Commission the Fellows are to be eighteen, and the Scholars thirty-three, twenty-one of them elected from Merchant Taylors' school. In addition to these there are four fellowships founded by Dudley Fereday, Esq., and six scholarships of various benefactions.

Among the eminent men who have been members of this college are—Archbishops Laud and Juxon; Dean Tucker, author of “The Light of Nature;” Dr. Wheatly, author of the well-known work on the Book of Common Prayer; Shirley, the poet; Briggs, the mathematician; Sherard and Dillenius, the great botanists; Lord Chancellor Northington; Dr. Vicesimus Knox; Chief-Justice Sir James Eyre.

^f Salmon's Foreigner's Companion, &c., 12mo., Lond., 1748.

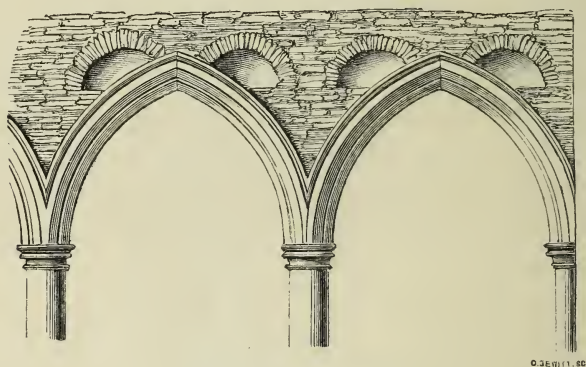


The northern extremity of this fine street is closed by

ST. GILES'S CHURCH,

Tower and western arch, c. 1120; chancel and nave, 1200—20.

The church was originally of Norman construction, but the tower is the only portion of the early work remaining, and is of transitional character. The nave is divided from the side aisles by pointed



Arches, and ancient Clerestory.

arches, supported on light cylindrical columns with plain capitals; it belongs to the early part of the thirteenth century; the clerestory has been altered at a much later period. The chancel is of an early character, as is shewn by a low circular Norman arch on the south side. The communion-rails are elaborately carved, as has been supposed, from designs by Inigo Jones. The south aisle has six early lancet windows, and one of two lights; at the east end is an acutely-pointed arch opening into a small chapel, probably St. Mary's chantry;

beyond which is another small chapel, with a very elegant window, of about 1260, now used as the vestry. The windows of the north aisle are also lancet, but doubled or tripled under a common arch; two of them much resembling those in the chapter-house at Christ Church. Beneath them are five semicircular recesses, two divided by square piers and two by circular columns; at the end is a piscina. The roof of this north aisle is divided into a series of small gables, as if it had consisted originally of several distinct chapels. The effect on the exterior of the north side is extremely picturesque. The font of this church is remarkable for its elegance of design and proportion, and the profusion of the tooth ornament. The porch is of the Early English style, with well-executed doorways^g.

It is a vicarage, in the patronage of the President and Fellows of St. John's College.

To the north-west of this church, a little farther on the Woodstock road, stands

THE RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, 1770.

It was opened for the reception of patients on St. Luke's Day, 1770, and has its name from the liberal Dr. Radcliffe, whose trustees made over a portion of his property to this institution; it

^g Mr. F. Morrell's house, at the south-east corner of the churchyard, is well worth notice. It occupies the site of Black Hall, one of the old halls, of which there were several in this parish, and was built in the early part of the seventeenth century.

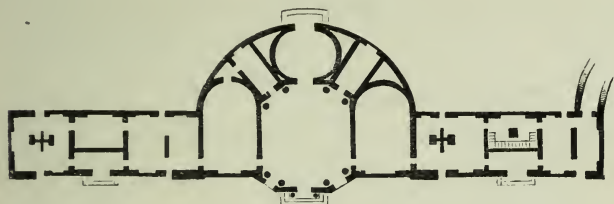
stands in and on about five acres of ground, given by Thomas Rowney, Esq., in other respects also a benefactor. The building itself measures 150 feet in length, by 71 in breadth, and was erected from a design of a Mr. Leadbeater, of London. The visitor who wishes to make some return for the gratification he has received in his visit to Oxford, cannot do better than drop his mite into the Radcliffe Infirmary box, for a more admirably conducted institution does not exist. In the garden in front of the Infirmary a fountain in terra cotta was erected by subscription in 1857, chiefly by the exertions of the Rev. T. Briscoe, of Jesus College. Additions have been made from time to time, including a large ward in the rear, and the beautiful chapel of Early English style, erected in 1867 by the munificence of the late T. Combe, Esq. It is adorned with copies of Fra Angelico's angels from Florence, and with quaint Russian paintings of saints after the manner of the Greek Church.

Separated from it only by a wall are the grounds of

THE RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY, 1795,

including an extent of ten acres, given by George, Duke of Marlborough, for the building, erected from funds derived from the same munificent patron as the Infirmary. The first stone was laid in 1772, although the whole was not completed until 1795.

The architects employed were in the first instance Mr. Keene, and after his death, Mr. James Wyatt. Under the direction of the former were erected the dwelling-house, the two wings, and the central part as far as the platform; under the latter, the octagon building upon the top, designed from the Temple of the Winds at Athens. The front measures 175 feet, each of the wings being 69, and the top of the globe is about 106 feet from the ground. It comprises a dwelling-house for the Observer, a library, besides rooms for observations and for lectures, and is admirably furnished with telescopes and mathematical instruments by Bird and others.

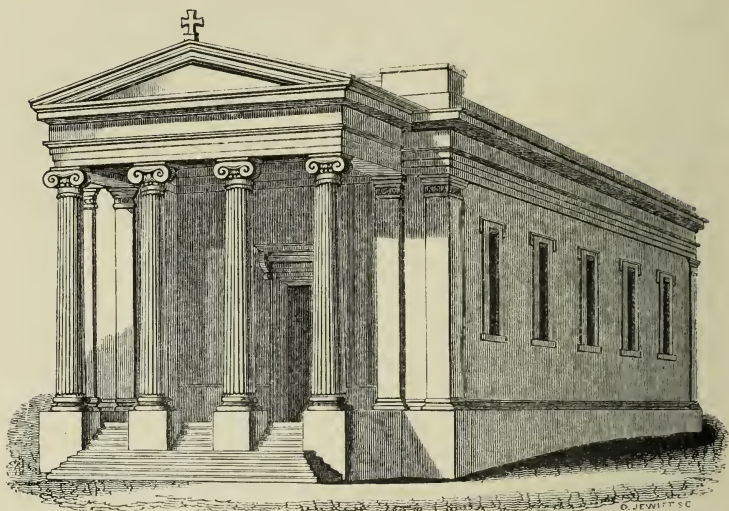


Plan of the Observatory.

The height of the barometer and thermometer, the directions of the wind, and the state of the weather, are here made to register themselves every moment throughout the day and night, by a very ingenious apparatus of photography. The Observatory is not open to the public, but any persons interested in the science of astronomy can readily obtain admission, by the courtesy of the Radcliffe Observer.

At the south-west corner of the Observatory

grounds is a small district church, with a parish taken out of St. Thomas's, dedicated to St. Paul,



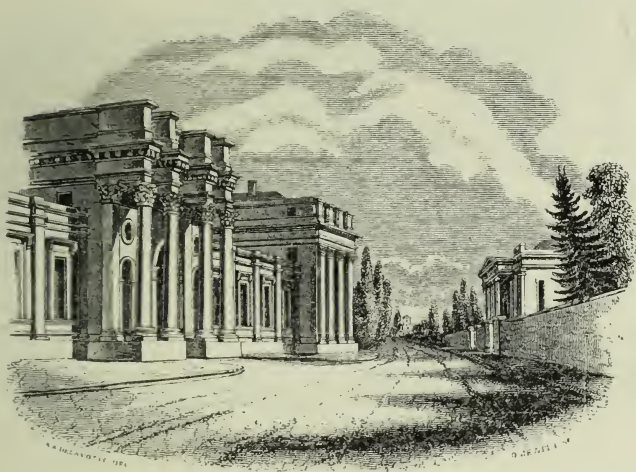
St. Paul's Church, built in 1835.

and built by subscription, from a design by Mr. Underwood ; immediately opposite which stands

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1830.

THIS building was erected at the expense of the University, or rather out of the Press fund, from profits accumulated in the business of the old Press, (see above, p. 117,) which was removed to the present building in the September of the year 1830. The architect was Mr. Daniel Robertson, also the restorer of the front of All Souls' College, under whose superintendence the front with the south wing was erected ; the remainder was com-

pleted under the direction of Mr. Blore. In the north wing, classical and other works of a general character are printed; the south is used wholly for Bibles and Prayer-books, whence the principal source of its revenue is derived. An additional building was erected on this side in 1867. The business of the Press is under the surveillance of a select body of eleven delegates, as they are called, chosen from members of the University, of which board the Vice-Chancellor for the time

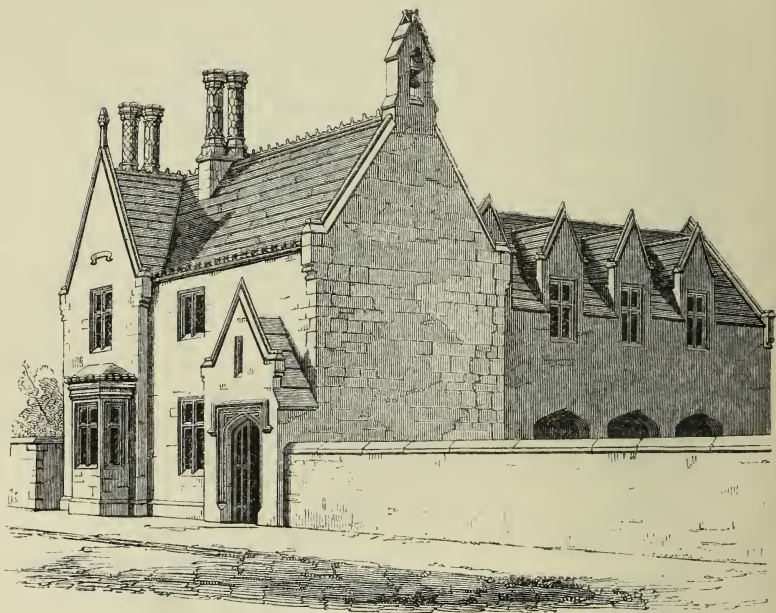


The Front.

being is always one *ex officio*. The houses on the west side of the quadrangle are occupied by the working principals of the establishment. In the centre is a reservoir of water for the works, which is well stocked with gold and silver fish, and surrounded by turf and shrubs, so that the quadrangle is converted into a pretty garden.

Opposite the southern wing of the University Printing-House the visitor will observe a small

picturesque building in the Gothic style ; this is the School-house for St. Paul's parish, though intended in the first instance for the children of printers and the boys employed in the printing establishment.



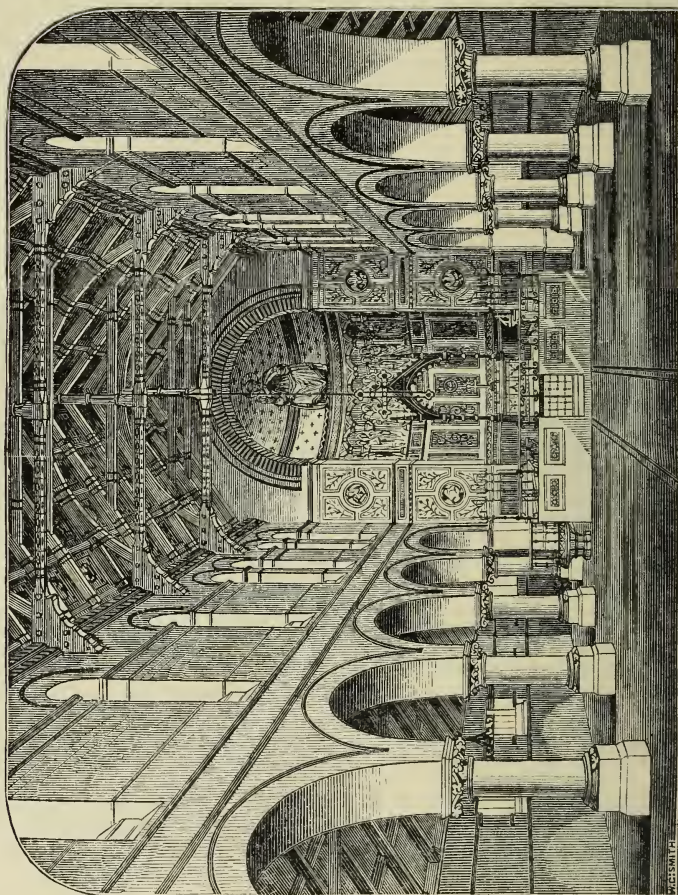
St. Paul's School-house.

Proceeding a little further in a northerly direction, down a street to the left will be seen the campanile of the church of

ST. BARNABAS.

THIS Church was founded in 1868 by the late T. Combe, Esq., of the University Press, to meet the increased needs for spiritual provision of the

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH.



Interior View.

(To face p. 248.)

enlarged population in Jericho^b. The foundation-stone was laid by Bp. Wilberforce on April 23, 1868, and the church was consecrated, Oct. 19, 1869. It was built under the direction of Mr. W.



St. Barnabas' Church.

A. Blomfield, who chose the Basilica form of construction, in order to realize the wishes of the founder. His object was to produce a dignified interior, no expense being spared to secure strength,

^b This part of Oxford took its name from Jericho House.

solidity and sound construction, but not a penny thrown away on external appearance or decoration. The total cost of the edifice was close on £6,500. It will seat about 1,000 persons. On some of the western capitals are carved the heads of Bishop Wilberforce, Mr. Hackman, then Vicar of St. Paul's, Mr. Noel, first Vicar of St. Barnabas, the Founder, and the Architect. The Founder's favourite dog lies carved on the base of the eastern pillar on the north side.

Returning southwards, the visitor will arrive at

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

Founded by Sir Thomas Cookes in 1714.

ALTHOUGH the most modern but two of the existing colleges, it occupies the site, and, moreover, in its buildings exhibits the remains, of one of the earliest foundations for religious learning in Oxford. The original foundation was by John Giffard, Baron of Brimesfield, who, in 1283, founded a college here for the reception of Benedictine novices sent from Gloucester, whence its name of Gloucester Hall, which it retained even to its dissolution, although it very quickly ceased to be reserved exclusively for the use of the Gloucester novices, but was thrown open to all other Benedictine abbeys and priories in England. For these, separate domiciles were built, each with three sets of chambers, some of which, with their distinct doorways and roofs, yet remain. Abbat Whethamstede, of St. Alban's, was an especial benefactor to this college, and the arms of his monastery may

still be seen upon parts of the old buildingⁱ. At the dissolution these premises are said to have been occupied by Bishop King, when the see of Oxford was removed from Osney to this place, but nothing is certain respecting them until the year 1560, when they were conveyed to the president and fellows of St. John's College, on the purchase of Sir Thomas White, their founder. By



Front of the College.

these it was again converted into a place of instruction, by the title of St. John Baptist's Hall, and accordingly taken possession of by the new principal and scholars on St. John Baptist's day in that year. In this condition it continued until the Rebellion, in a very flourishing condition, having amongst its members those who wore their

ⁱ The arms also, or rebus, of one W. Compton, over the most western doorway, are curious; they have the letter W carved on stone, with a comb and a tun, surmounted by a mitre. Separated from these by a pretty little niche is the device of three cups under a crown, for Butler. The arms of Abingdon Abbey are also over another doorway.

"doublets of cloth of silver and gold," but afterwards gradually sank into comparative insignificance; the "paths were grown over with grass, and the way into the hall and chapel made up with boards;" so that in the year 1714 its proprietors, we may believe, were not sorry to make it over to the trustees of Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., late of Bentley, in Worcestershire, for the purpose of carrying out his intention of founding a college, or adding to and endowing any other college in Oxford with fellowships and scholarships for the benefit of students educated at his schools of Bromsgrove and Feckenham, or failing those, at other schools in the county of Worcester.

The new college was incorporated by charter, dated 29th July in the year above-named, by the style of "the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Worcester College, in the University of Oxford." This foundation was afterwards increased by Dr. Clarke, of All Souls, and Mrs. Sarah Eaton, daughter of Dr. Byrom Eaton, formerly a Principal of Gloucester Hall. At present it comprises a Provost, fifteen Fellows, sixteen scholars, and three exhibitioners.

The buildings of the new foundation are described in a few words. They are very good and comfortable of their kind, but certainly fail in the picturesque.

The CHAPEL till a few years back was nothing but an elegantly-proportioned room, whose plainness was relieved only by the richly-stuccoed ceiling. In 1864 Mr. Burges applied as remedy a scheme of iconography, which may be briefly thus described :—Man in the *Te Deum*, and Nature

in the *Benedicite* combine in the worship of God. These two hymns are the key to the scheme, which represents Creation as praising God in concert. The roof begins man's history with the Fall; and the floor shews it completed in the Church, first as springing from the sower's seed, then as represented by the four fathers of the Western Church; and, below the lectern, by the great spirits of the Church in this island. The windows set forth the glory of Christ, the "Light of the World;" in the Annunciation, the adoration of the Magi, the finding in the Temple, the Baptism, the Crucifixion, the empty sepulchre, and the Ascension, each event being foretold by the prophet in the arch above. The Evangelists, accompanied by legendary or other scenes from their lives, fill the four corners. And the procession which surrounds the chapel, headed by St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, contains groups illustrating the earth and the angels; the Apostles, Prophets, and martyrs; finally, the Church of all ages, by whom the *Te Deum* is chanted in harmony with the *Benedicite* of the arabesques. The last group contains the representative figures of Monica, Helena, Charlemagne, Benedict, Wiclif, Thomas Aquinas, Elizabeth of Hungary, Catharine of Sienna, Luther and Pascal. The finials of the seats, which carry on the idea of the brute creation praising God, are well worthy of attention. The inlaid work below displays the tokens of redemption. The lectern, as the central candlestick, proclaims "Thy word is a lantern unto my feet." The sacred volumes are curiously bound in silver, the sculptured plates being protected by iron knobs damascened with gold, and framed by apposite texts.

The larger ones represent the adoration of the Magi and the Baptism of Christ; the smaller contain the meeting of Eliezer and Rebecca, and of Jacob and Rachel. The organ was built by Nicholson, of Worcester.

The HALL also is a fine spacious enclosure of four walls and a roof, but without ornament, if we except two fluted Corinthian columns between which is a Magdalen in the manner of Guido at the lower end near the entrance, and a picture of fish, said to be by Snyders, at the upper. There are also portraits of—

Sir Thomas Cookes, by Kneller.
Dr. Eaton.
Lady Holford.
Dr. Blechynden, the first Provost.
Dr. Landon, Provost.

Mrs. Sarah Eaton.
Dr. Cotton, Provost.
Dr. Clarke.
Bp. Harding, late of Bombay.
Dr. Binney, Bp. of Nova Scotia.

The LIBRARY is over the open arcade or piazza, which connects the entrances of the hall and chapel, and has some very striking features. It is a handsome gallery, 120 feet in length, and filled with a very valuable collection of books, partly the gift of Dr. Clarke, above mentioned. Amongst these are some architectural works, with MS. notes by Inigo Jones, and a collection of romances and plays, and a specimen of ancient binding, ornamented with pearls. A collection of casts of some of the finest statues of antiquity, presented by Philip Pusey, Esq., in 1847, is placed in the library. There are some very fine pictures belonging to this college, bequeathed by Dr. Treadway Nash, the historian of Worcestershire, who was formerly a member here. These are for the most part in the Provost's lodgings. The garden also should

be visited; from being a mere swampy meadow, it has been converted into a piece of ornamental garden-ground, which may fairly place it in an equal rank with those of St. John's and New College.

Among the eminent men who have belonged to Gloucester Hall or Worcester College are—Thomas Allen, the mathematician; Sir Kenelm Digby, Thomas Coryate, author of the “Crudities;” Foote, the actor; Dr. Nash, the historian of Worcestershire;



The Provost's Lodgings from the Garden.

Thomas De Quincey; and Dr. Bourne, the physician: to whom should be added Mr. Frank Newman.

From Worcester College our route lies up Beaumont-street, so called from its being the site of a palace of that name, built in 1129 by Henry I., that he might enjoy to the full the privilege of its scholastic neighbourhood. Henry II. was also in

the habit of residing here, and Richard I. was born in it. Until so lately as Henry VI. the kings of England when visiting Oxford were wont to make it their place of residence. A fragment of it was remaining a few years since, when it was pulled down to make way for the west side of St. John's-street, near Beaumont-street.

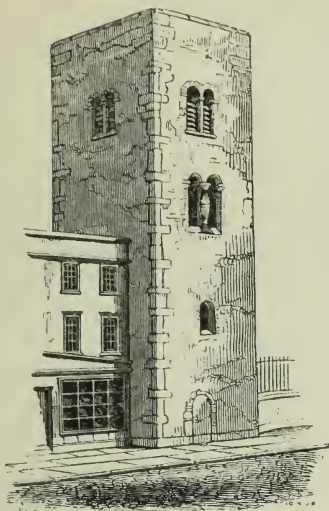
At the top of Beaumont-street we turn to the right, and passing a good instance of the revival of Gothic for domestic buildings, viz. the Randolph Hotel, as well as the Martyrs' Memorial, and St. Mary Magdalen Church, (before described, p. 228,) we enter the Corn-market, from Magdalen-street, and encounter the very early Norman or Saxon tower of

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

Tower, c. 1050.

IT formed part of the possessions of the canons of St. Frideswide, and was annexed in the charter of Fleming, the founder of Lincoln College, with the church of All Saints, to that society. The present fabric is of different periods, though nearly all of them before 1400. The niches of the reredos in the lady-chapel and in other parts of the church, and the porch, are particularly elegant.

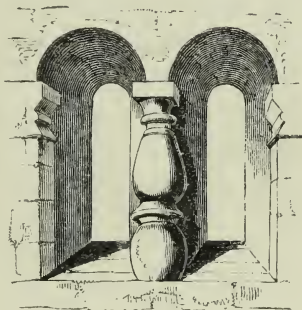
The tower is one of those classed by Rickman as Saxon, and cannot be much later than the Norman conquest; being similar to Robert d'Oilli's tower in the Castle, and intended probably to serve the purpose of fortification. A battlement, which was added



The Saxon Tower.

A.D. 1500, has now been removed. The belfry windows are of the early character called baluster windows.

This church was carefully restored in 1854, under the direction of Mr. Street, who made a present of the marble reredos of the altar, in the style of the early Gothic of Italy. The windows retain some portions of the old painted glass; the east window is modern.



Baluster Window.

In 1875 the parish, while making some necessary alterations towards the preservation of the tower, took the opportunity of opening the three baluster windows, which were found to be in a good state of preservation: the abacus in each case was broken, and this was the reason, probably, of their having been blocked up.

Closely adjoining this church was the north gate of the city, well-known in after times from the room over it having been used as the city prison called Bocardo, in which Cranmer and his brother sufferers were confined previous to their execution. It was pulled down in 1771. Crossing the street, we come to New Inn Hall-lane or Street, formerly "The seven-deadly-sins Lane," passing on the left hand the garden of the OXFORD UNION SOCIETY, from which may be seen

The LIBRARY and the DEBATING ROOM; the latter a remarkably elegant structure. The plan is oblong, with an apse at each end. It is built of brick with stone dressings, in the style of the early Gothic of the north of Italy, and is lighted chiefly by a range of clerestory windows, which are round and foliated. The interior is decorated with paintings representing scenes from the early English romance of King Arthur, by the most eminent painters of the pre-Raphaelite school. These are sadly decayed. Strangers can visit these rooms only by the introduction of members.

Rounding the corner of the street, we come upon the new church of

ST. PETER LE BAILEY,

a handsome structure designed by Mr. Champneys. The church received its name from having been situated in the bailey of the Castle. After being rebuilt in the middle of the last century in the very plainest manner, it was removed from its original position at the south end of this street in 1874, to allow of a widening of the road.

The font, made after the Winchester model, was presented by the Rev. W. B. Heathcote, fellow of New College.

NEW INN HALL.

THIS house was purchased by William of Wykeham in 1369 of the successors of Thomas Trilleck, Bishop of Rochester, whose brother John, Bishop of Hereford, had acquired the premises from Frideswide, daughter and heir of William Pennard. The tenements, at the time of their purchase by Wykeham, bore the name of Trilleck's Inn, which they appear to have retained, until, becoming much dilapidated, they were entirely rebuilt by New College, to which society Wykeham had conveyed them in 1460. From this circumstance, and not from its connexion with New College, it received the name of New Inn, or New Inn Hall. There was formerly a chapel built by the Bernardines, who studied here before Chichelé built them his college in St. Giles's; few traces, however, now remain either of this or any of the old buildings. At the removal of the Bernardines this Hall was thrown open to all respectable students; accordingly a great many were in the habit of repairing hither until the Reformation. In the succeeding century, having in the meantime shared with the other Halls the usual unpopularity of an Oxford education, "it again rose into notice" under Principal Rogers, "a noted puritan," and became a "nest of precisians and puritans." In the time of the Great Rebellion it was used as a royal mint, and the plate contributed by the respective colleges

for the king's use was here converted into money. The celebrated crown-piece of Charles I. was coined here.

Returning to the Corn-market, opposite St. Michael's Church, the visitor will turn to the south, and passing the Clarendon (formerly Star) Hotel, and some old houses, with curious pargetting of the sixteenth or seventeenth century, and the Cross Inn, which under the sign of the Crown was kept by Sir William Davenant's father, and afforded hospitality to Shakespeare when in Oxford, he arrives at

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH,

a rectory in the gift of the Crown, of a very early foundation, but of whose more ancient buildings nothing but the tower now remains. This is said to have been considerably higher, but was reduced to its present state in the time of Edw. III. upon the complaint of the scholars, that in the "town and gown" disturbances of those days the townsmen would retire to their tower, and annoy them from thence with arrows and stones. Attached to the east end of this church was the old Penniless Bench, often the scene of the Corporation Meetings, and immortalized by Warton, in his "Companion to the Guide, and Guide to the Companion," as the haunt of the idle and disorderly. It was removed in 1747, but the custom of men waiting to be hired lounging about the east end of Carfax Church still continues. The body of the church was rebuilt, by Plowman, in 1820; the font and tower alone remain of the fourteenth-century

church. In the centre of the four ways stood formerly the Carfax^j conduit, which has since found a resting-place in Nuneham Park. It was erected in 1617, at the expense of Otho Nicholson, of Christ Church, for the purpose of supplying the different colleges and halls with water brought from a hill above the village of North Hinksey. Close to Carfax, on the east side of St. Aldate's-street, is the

TOWN HALL,

built in the year 1752, chiefly at the expense of Thomas Rowney, Esq., then one of the representatives of the city in Parliament. A statue of him was placed in the niche in the centre of the building, the gift of Charles Tawney, Esq., one of the aldermen of this city, in 1844. It is of Caen stone, and was sculptured by Mr. Grimsley. The assizes and quarter-sessions were formerly held here, until removed to the new County Courts already mentioned. Lower down the street, on the opposite side of the way, stands

ST. ALDATE'S CHURCH,

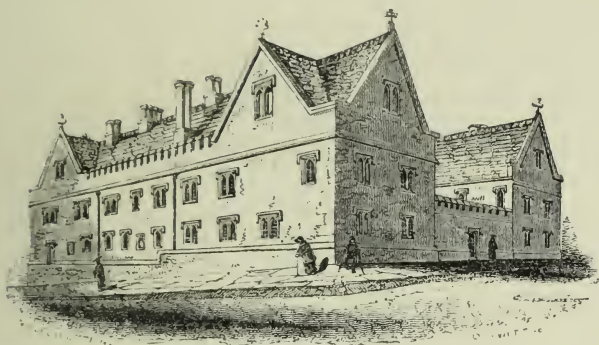
a rectory formerly in the gift of Pembroke College, to whom it was granted by Charles I. in 1636. In its early days it belonged to the Abbey of Abingdon and the Priory of St. Frideswide; and is said to take its name from a British saint, Eldad,

^j Said to be derived from *quatre faces* or *voies*, like the carrefour (*quattuor fori*) of many French towns.

who in the fifth century was instrumental in defeating Hengist, king of the East Angles. Others would explain the name as being the same as Aldgate, i.e. the church by the Old Gate. The Rectory was, in 1859, sold, and given to the Simeon Trustees. Of the present building, the chancel contains some of the most interesting features. There was in it an arcade of five small circular arches on its north side, of a period but little after the Conquest. In 1863, when the church was restored, and enlarged by three hundred free seats, the arcade was removed to the east end of the north chancel-aisle. In the northern wall of the chancel, under a broad pointed arch, is a fine tomb of alabaster, on which lies the effigy of John Noble, LL. B., formerly Principal of Broadgates Hall, and official of the Archdeacon of Berks: he died in 1522. Of the south aisle we have the precise date, namely, that it was built in the 9th Edw. III., [1335-6,] by Sir John de Docklington, a fishmonger, who had been several times mayor of Oxford. It was formerly used as a chapel for the students of Pembroke College, and had over it a room which served also for their library, erected in the time of James I.; this, in a modern alteration, was removed. In this aisle is a fine font of stone: beneath it is a vaulted crypt, long used as a charnel-house. The north aisle was built in 1455, by Philip Polton, Fellow of All Souls', and Archdeacon of Gloucester, who subsequently instituted a chantry in it. The original tower was probably of the first half of the fourteenth century; the spire, having become dangerous from decay, was pulled down in 1865, and the ancient tower in 1873, in which year the tower and spire

were rebuilt, thus completing the thorough restoration of the church, chiefly effected when it was enlarged in 1862-3. The whole work cost more than £6,000.

On the south side of the church are some very prettily designed ALMS-HOUSES, founded by Cardinal Wolsey; but the cardinal's disgrace having fallen upon him before they were completed, they were afterwards endowed by Henry VIII. out of the



The Alms-houses.

revenues of Christ Church, the nomination of the almsmen being given to the Dean. The buildings remained in an unfinished state until 1834, when the original intention was at length carried out by the dean and canons, under Mr. Underwood's superintendence.

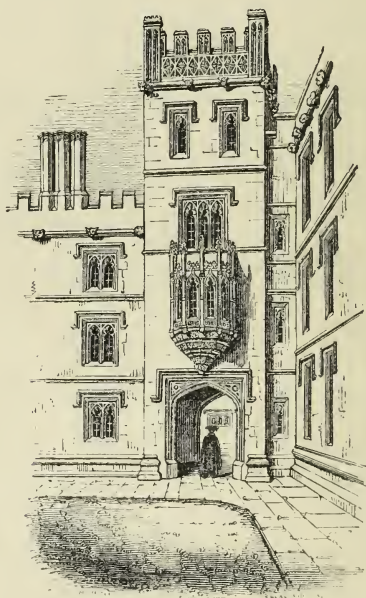
The ancient south gate of the city stood between the south end of the alms-houses and Christ Church, fortified with towers on each side. The hill at this point was originally very steep, as may be seen by the marks left of the former level, both on the walls of Christ Church and the alms-houses, particularly from a blocked-up doorway on the latter.

Adjoining these houses on the west is

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

Thomas Tesdale and Richard Wightwick, 1624.

It was named after William, Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University at the time, who interested himself much in its foundation. It rose,



The Entrance Gateway-Tower, &c.

like many other colleges, upon the ruins of a much earlier academical institution, Broadgates Hall, which had enjoyed a particular reputation for students in civil and canon law. The present college had its rise in the munificence of two indivi-

duals, Thomas Tesdale, Esq., and Richard Wightwick, B.D., who together bequeathed and gave a sufficient sum of money to found a new college; the fellows and scholars principally to be elected from the free-school at Abingdon. Accordingly, in 1624, James I. by letters patent dated 29th June, converted the hall of Broadgates into "one perpetual college of divinity, civil and canon law, arts, medicine, and other sciences." Statutes for the government of the college were left for compilation, according to the same royal directions, to Archbishop Abbot, the earl of Pembroke, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Benet, Sir Eubule Thelwall, the master of the college, the recorder of Abingdon, and Richard Wightwick, clerk, or any four of them. The good example of the founders was soon followed by other benefactors, so that not many years had elapsed before it had reached its present degree of consequence, and numbered on its foundation a Master, twenty Fellows, and thirty Scholars and Exhibitioners. Under the ordinance of the University Commissioners, the college is to consist of a Master, not less than ten Fellows, and not less than twelve Scholars; the present number is twenty-four. The buildings are all of a late, almost modern period, having scarcely anything earlier than 1670.

The present LIBRARY was formerly the hall, and is on the site, and partly the same with the original refectory of Broadgates Hall, but its roof has been raised, and it has been otherwise enlarged, with a bay window at the west end. The cornice and window have been painted with the arms of founders and benefactors; there are also busts of Davies Gilbert, and of Dr. Johnson (by Bacon), who was a member of this college, and whose rooms

were those on the second floor over the entrance-gateway.

The old library was over the present one, and was put into repair and furnished with books by the first master, Dr. Clayton, to which great additions were made on the death of Dr. Hall, master, and Bishop of Bristol, in 1709, who bequeathed his whole collection of books to the society.

The CHAPEL is on the south side of the second quadrangle; it was consecrated in 1732, by Dr. Potter, Bishop of Oxford. It is of a very unpretending character, ornamented with Ionic pilasters between the windows, with a panelled parapet above, by which the roof is concealed. The interior is neat, and has for its altar-piece a successful copy by Cranke of Rubens' picture at Antwerp, representing Christ after His resurrection.

The new buildings on the opposite side comprise a bursary, common-room, and apartments for tutors and students, from designs by Mr. Hayward, architect, of Exeter. Some of the windows may be thought to partake too much of the character of chapel windows, but the general effect is a great improvement upon the style of the last and the beginning of the present century.

The NEW HALL, at the west end of the quadrangle, is a handsome building in the style of the fifteenth or sixteenth century, built in 1848, from the design of Mr. Hayward, and quite keeps up the character of the old collegiate hall. The portraits upon the walls are those of

(Beginning on the left hand.)

George Townsend, 1647.

Dr. Benjamin Slocock.

A Gentleman of the last century.

Francis Rous, ob. 1658.

Thomas Tesdale, Founder.

Sir John Bennett, Lord Ossulstone,
by Phillips.

Dr. Jeune, Master; Bp. of Peter-
borough.

Morley, Bp. of Winchester.

Queen Anne.

Richard Wightwick, Founder.
 Simon, Earl Harcourt.
 James Phipps.
 Lady Holford.
 Charles I.

Dr. Smith, Master.
 One of the sons of Francis Wightwick, 1652.
 Dr. John Hall, Master; Bp. of Bristol.

The most celebrated characters educated at Broadgates Hall were—Bishop Bonner; Heywoode, the poet; Camden, the historian; Sir John Beaumont; Pym, the Puritan: and at Pembroke College,—

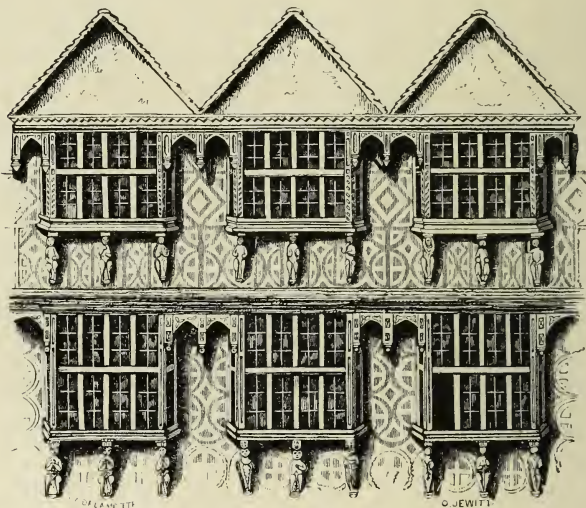


The new Hall.

Sir Thomas Browne, author of the *Religio Medici*; Judge Blackstone; Archbishop Newcome; Archbishop Moore; Whitfield, the Methodist preacher; Shenstone; Graves, author of the "Spiritual Quixote;" Dr. Johnson; Davies Gilbert; and Dr. Richard Valpy, of Reading, the author of many useful school-books.

A little to the south of Pembroke College are the remains of the mansion built by Robert King, the last abbot of Osney and first bishop of Oxford. The front of the first of these faces towards the Trill Mill stream (now covered over), and stands on

the right-hand side, about one hundred yards below the alms-houses. This front was rebuilt, as the date on one of the windows testifies, in 1628: the pargetting-work on the exterior is very picturesque. The ceilings, however, and other parts of the interior, in this and in the house four doors lower down, are richly decorated, and speak of an earlier



Part of Bp. King's House.

period; and the arms of King are several times repeated in the ceilings of the rooms; it appears that the whole originally formed one mansion, built by Bishop King, after the accession of Edward VI., when he was deprived of Gloucester Hall. The house was subsequently in the occupation of Unton Croke, Esq., a colonel in Cromwell's army, and member of parliament for the city of Oxford.

Nearly opposite to this house is a western entrance to the favourite public walk called

CHRIST CHURCH MEADOW,

belonging to that society, who keep it in repair, but with great liberality throw it open to the public. It is a raised gravel walk on the banks of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, enclosing a fine meadow of fifty acres, and rather more than a mile round,



The Broad Walk.

beautifully planted with trees and shrubs, and affording some charming views of Oxford and of the river. On the north side is a fine avenue of elms commonly called the Broad Walk, supposed to be exchanged for the *Wide* Walk, and that to be corrupted from the *White* Walk, so named from its having been originally formed chiefly of the fragments of stone-and-lime rubbish carted there

from the ruins of St. Frideswide's monastery when Wolsey began his college, and which was afterwards raised, it is said, in the time of Charles II., when Bishop Fell planted the elms. The Bishop also caused the earth to be dug out to the depth of several feet from all the central part of the great quadrangle, to give greater elevation to the buildings, at the same time that he surmounted them with the incongruous Italian balustrades which remained until 1875, when they were removed, and a battlement of the usual medieval character substituted for them.

The arches of the cloister-vaults, which were intended but never completed, and remains of which were visible in the walls, were restored in 1875. A vaulted cloister round this fine quadrangle would be a grand feature.

The new walk leading to the barges was opened in the year 1871.

Returning northwards to the central point where the four streets meet, and where stands Carfax Church, the visitor will turn to the west along Queen-street, to

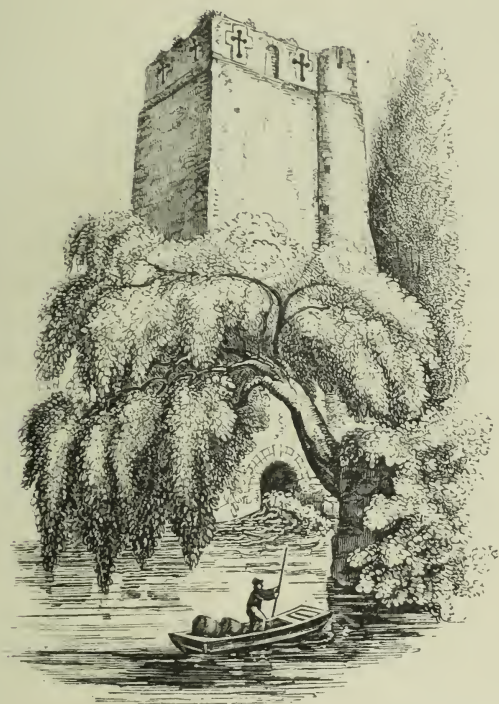
THE COUNTY COURTS,

a modern structure in bad imitation of the Norman style; and near to this is

THE CASTLE,

the tower of which is probably all that he will be able to see, but which will amply repay the trouble of the walk, having been built by Robert d'Oilli,

in the reign of William Rufus. There is also a very curious ancient well-room, of the time of Henry II., in the centre of the mound, and an ancient crypt or chapel, the roof of which was necessarily disturbed in building the foundations of the gaol, but which still retains the short Norman

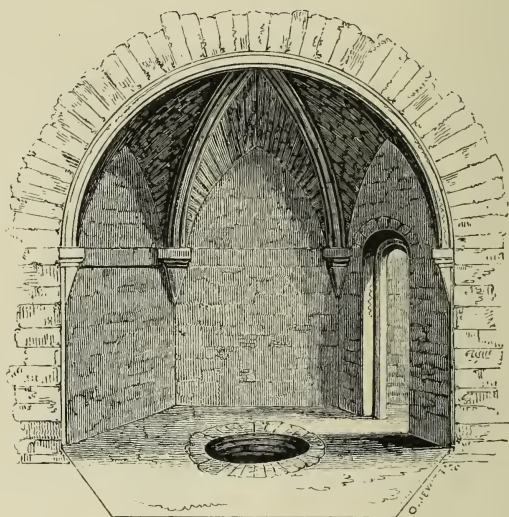


The old Tower from the Mill-stream.

columns on which it rested, removed only slightly from their original position. But the castle being used as the county prison, the interior cannot be seen without an order from a magistrate.

In 1141 this castle was given up by a second Robert d'Oilli, then its possessor, to the Empress

Maud, who was besieged here by King Stephen three months. She escaped to Wallingford, attiring herself and her maidens in white, as the story runs, and so passing undiscovered over the snow. Stephen during that time occupied Beaumont palace, and the mounds raised by the de-



The Well-room in the Castle Mound.

fenders of the castle, or the besiegers, or both, are still commemorated in the name of Broken Hayes, at the south side of the bottom of George-lane, then the precincts of the castle premises.

Immediately to the west of the castle is the armoury for the Oxfordshire militia, another modern building in the Norman style; and beyond this is the parish school-room.

At a short distance from the castle, and within sight of the railway-station, is

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH,

said to have been originally founded by the title of St. Nicolas, at the time that the Empress Matilda was besieged in the castle by King Stephen, to provide for the needs of the people who were excluded from their parish church of St. George, which was within the fortress. A small part of the chancel may probably be of the period alleged, but the greater part has been rebuilt at later periods. The tower is of the fifteenth century, with an elegant stair-turret, and is seen very distinctly from the railway. The name of St. Thomas the Martyr attached to the church after the beginning of the thirteenth century, when devotion to St. Thomas of Canterbury, a great friend to Osney, was highly popular.

Near to this church, on the other side of the railway, is one of the three burial-grounds of Oxford, with an elegant CEMETERY CHAPEL and lich-gate : this burial-ground was part of the site of Osney Abbey, and used for the same purpose by the monks.

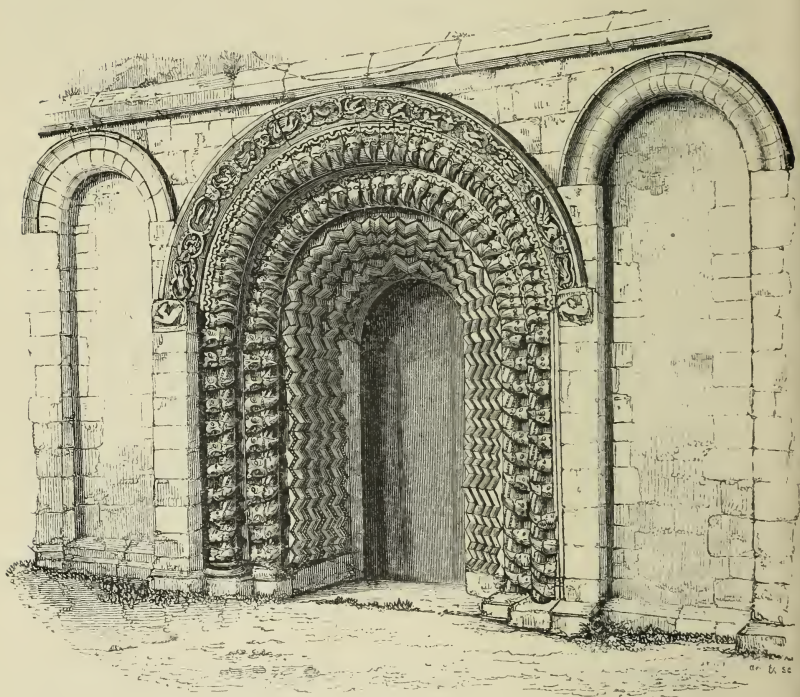
Beyond this, on the Botley-road, is

ST. FRIDESWIDE'S CHURCH,

which was opened for divine service April 10th, 1872. It is built, after designs by the late Mr. Tuelon, in the French Gothic style, but it is very effective and will be more so when the tower is raised and the spire added.

IFFLEY CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE.

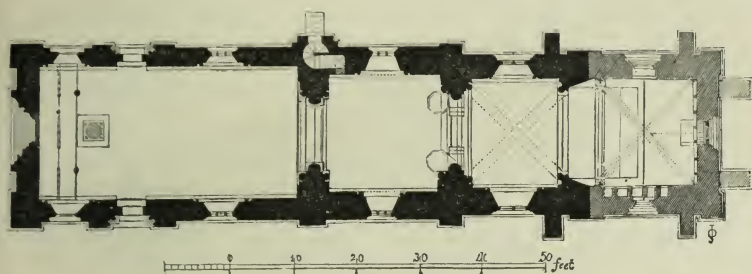
Nave, Tower, western bay of Chancel, and Font, c. 1160; eastern bay of Chancel, c. 1220; windows in western bay of Chancel, 14th century; windows in Tower and western bay of Nave, 15th century; battlements, when the roof was lowered, 1612; present roof of Nave, buttresses at east end, and western circular window, 1844; Chancel repaired, 1858.



The West Door.

THE Church of St. Mary, Iffley, is generally an object of so much interest to the visitor of Oxford, that it seems desirable to include a short notice of it in this Handbook. It is situated on the bank of the river Isis (or Thames), about two miles below Oxford, and the most pleasant mode of going to see it in the summer-time and fine weather, is by taking

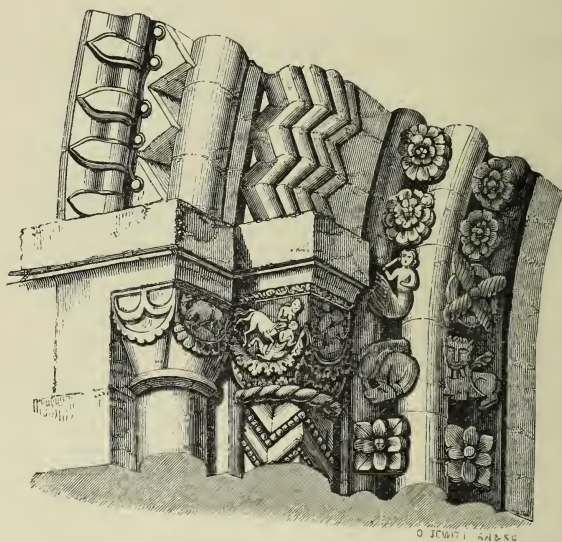
a boat from Christ Church meadow. About two hours are required to go and see the church and return to Oxford. This interesting church was long described as Saxon, but the researches of modern days have clearly proved that the buildings which used formerly to be considered as Saxon are really Norman, and belong for the most part to the twelfth century. The work at Iffley is of



The Plan.

the richest and latest Norman, and a comparison with other buildings of ascertained date leaves no doubt that it is of the time of Henry II.; but we are not left merely to conjecture or comparison for the date of this church, we have a distinct record that the manor was given to the monks of Kenilworth by Juliana de St. Remi, in the time of Henry II. The charters of that monastery are now preserved in the British Museum, and in the charter of confirmation no church is mentioned. There is no doubt that it was built or rebuilt by the monks, soon after the manor came into their possession, according to the usual custom of that age, and this fixes the date at about 1160. The plan of the church is a simple oblong with a central

tower; it has been lengthened at the east end, to the destruction of the original apse, by the addition of one bay to the chancel, in the Early English style, with lancet windows, about fifty years after the church was built. The latest alterations took place in 1844, when the present roof of the nave was constructed in place of the low-pitched roof, put up probably in 1612.



Impost of the South Doorway.

The west front is remarkably fine and rich Norman work, and the deeply-recessed central doorway affords perhaps one of the best specimens of that style. The outer moulding of the arch is enriched with small figures representing the signs of the zodiac, or the seasons, with birds, winged lions, and cherubin; the two next mouldings are ornamented with beak-heads, the inner arch with zigzags only. Over the central doorway is a cir-

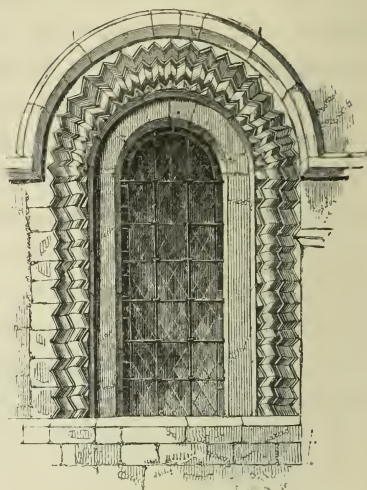
cular window, or *oculus*, restored by the present vicar, Dr. Warburton. The traces of the old window left when the Perpendicular work was inserted were enough to guide Mr. Buckler, the architect, in his design. Over this are three small rich windows, and then the gable end, which was rebuilt in 1823. The south doorway is also very fine Norman work, enriched with roses and other ornaments, both in the arch and in the jambs: the capitals of the shafts are richly sculptured; on one of them is the Sagittarius, or mounted archer, sometimes supposed to have been a badge of King Stephen, who made great use of mounted archers, but there does not seem to be much foundation for this surmise.

The tower-arches are also fine rich Norman, in the same style as the doorways, but bolder, as being on a larger scale. The chancel was originally one bay only, with a stone groined vault, the ribs enriched with zigzags and other ornaments. It has been usually thought that this bay was square like the present easternmost bay: but the traces of what seems to have been a priest's door close by the last buttress of the fourth bay, and immediately behind the sedilia, lead to the belief that the church was at first apsidal. Most of the windows have been altered, but the original Norman arch, with its zigzag ornament, may be seen over each of them. Those in the chancel have been altered in the time of Edward I., those of the nave in the fifteenth or sixteenth century, excepting the westernmost window on each side, which remains in its original state.

The east and west windows are filled with modern painted glass, and there are some portions

of the silvery glass of the fifteenth century in the south window of the nave worthy of attention for the patterns on the quarries.

The corbel-table on the outside is worthy of notice, especially on the tower, and the manner of finishing the stair-turret at the top is particularly good. A small window may be traced on the south side of the tower, which formerly gave light to the stairs,



Window, south side.

constructed in the thickness of the wall, leading to the rood-loft. The battlements, to judge from the date on the south side of the nave, were added in 1612. One on the north side of the tower bears the figure of an ox.

The large square font is of black marble, supported by a round stone pillar, and four smaller ones at the corners, three of which are twisted, but one of Early English is fashioned for standing against a wall. In the churchyard is a stone cross, the lower part of which is ancient, but the head was added in 1857 after a drawing by Mr. Street; there is also a celebrated old yew-tree with a hollow stem, said to be of the same age as the church. Branches or sprigs of the yew were formerly carried in procession on Palm-Sunday, in some parts of the country, instead of the willow, now used as a substitute for palm-branches.

BLENHEIM PALACE.

THE Duke of Marlborough's Palace at Blenheim, near Woodstock, is another object of general interest to strangers visiting Oxford, and is of such easy access, that some notice of it may naturally be expected in the Handbook for Oxford. This splendid pile of building was erected at the expense of half-a-million, at the cost of the English nation, in the time of Queen Anne, to commemorate the glorious career of victory of the great Duke of Marlborough, and especially his most celebrated battle of Blenheim. The architect was Vanbrugh, and it is in his usual heavy, cumbrous style, which will not bear much criticism, but is withal grand, imposing, and picturesque, especially the principal front, which is 348 feet in length, and has a fine central portico of the Corinthian order. In the interior, the Hall is handsome and lofty, perhaps rather too lofty in proportion to its size, and would be better if not divided by a cross wall; the suites of rooms generally have the same fault of being too lofty in proportion, excepting the Library, which is a noble apartment, occupying the entire west front, 183 feet in length, and is by far the finest part of the house; it contains a curious collection of rare books, specimens of early printing, Aldines, &c., collected by the Earl of Sunderland.

The chapel occupies the western wing of the palace, and is entered by a piazza from the end of the library. It contains a fine tomb, by Rysbrack, of the first Duke and Duchess. There is a large gallery with a fireplace in the corner, and over the

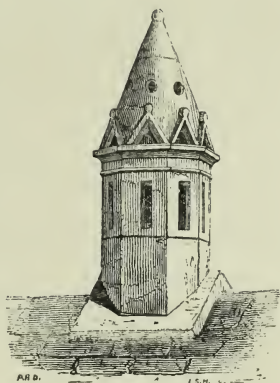
chimney-piece is a curious painting on black marble, by Alessandro Veronese.

The collection of pictures of the old masters, especially Rubens, is of world-wide reputation; the pictures are not very numerous, and are of very unequal merit—some of them are well-known gems, of others the authenticity may be doubted, having very much the look of copies. The Virgin enthroned with the Infant seated in her lap, and attended by St. Nicholas and St. John Baptist, is one of the genuine and most important specimens of Raphael in England, and is considered by connoisseurs as alone worth a visit to Blenheim. The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, by Guido, is much admired. The Magdalen veiled is a first-rate specimen of Carlo Dolci. The Titian gallery of the loves of the gods, which formerly occupied one of the wings, was destroyed by fire some years ago.

Visitors are admitted when the family is away, and are treated with every possible courtesy and attention, and are allowed to take their own time, paying only a small fee. The park is very fine and picturesque, and there are many splendid views in different parts of it; the finest view of the house is from the entrance-gate, where the sheet of water, the bridge, the trees and the house, combine to produce a very striking picture, such as is seldom rivalled. In one part of the park the trees are planted to represent the order in which the troops were placed at the Battle of Blenheim. Rosamond's well is interesting from historical associations, but there are no vestiges of antiquity remaining; it is merely a modern stone basin, with a spring of

very pure water, on the banks of the lake. An obelisk in the park, with inscriptions recording the Duke's battles, is visible for many miles, and on a clear day may be seen from Joe Pullen's tree on Headington-hill, near Oxford. The private gardens are remarkably fine, and beautifully arranged with a splendid collection of trees and shrubs, a large proportion of which are evergreens.

There is an old house in the lower part of the town, which is commonly said to have been part of the former palace, but neither the situation nor the appearances agree with this vague tradition; it is situated in that part of the town called Old Woodstock, but the site of the palace was within the boundary of the park; part of the house is, however, of the fourteenth century, and it has retained one of its old fire-places, with a plain segmental arch, and the roll-moulding over it, and its chimney, which is a very elegant one, having a spiral termination, and openings for the smoke in the sides.



Chimney, Old Woodstock.

MODERN CHURCHES IN OXFORD,

(Omitted in the Visitor's Walk).

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH

was built on a new site at the foot of Headington Hill, in 1827—28, and is a conspicuous object from Magdalen Bridge, (the architect was Robertson, at a cost of £6,700,) in imitation of the Norman style, according to the ideas of that day. The tower is built of half the size of the architect's design, for economy; it would be improved by a spire, and the church sadly wants a chancel. The old church was at the junction of the two roads close to the bridge, and the site is now left as an old burial-ground.

SS. PHILIP AND JAMES' CHURCH

was built in 1862, in the early Gothic style; it is a handsome church, from a design of Mr. Street, with a spire, which forms a conspicuous object in that part of Oxford, as it stands on high ground. The plan is peculiar, a wide nave with a narrow chancel, and the nave gradually narrowed at the east end to fit the chancel: the tower stands over the western part of the chancel.

ST. EBBE'S CHURCH

was rebuilt at a bad period in 1814—16. The only part of the old church preserved was the doorway, which is late Norman, very rich and good, and this was for a time built up in the vestry. The Church was restored in 1869, and the old Norman

doorway was removed ; the stonework, however, was purchased by Miss Wood, and built up outside the south wall of the Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

is a neat little church in the Early English style, simple and unpretending, suitable for the poor district in which it is situated, with a turret spire at the north-west corner. The altar is at the south end. It was built in 1845, by public subscription ; Dr. Plumptre, then Master of University College, was a great promoter of it.

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL

has been built, 1875, in St. Giles's, on the western side of the street, near the old church, but behind the houses, so that it is not seen until close to it by a person on the same side of the street, but is well seen from the opposite side of the road. It is a fine handsome Gothic building in the foreign style, a mixture of early French and Decorated, and is very lofty. It is built of brick with stone dressings, has an apse with an altar in it at the west end, and a large circular window at the east end, with a turret-spire at the south-east corner. It has no aisles, but a series of side-chapels.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF BUILDINGS IN OXFORD.

ELEVENTH CENTURY.

TOWER of St. Michael's Church ; included by Rickman in his list of supposed Saxon buildings : it has the usual characteristics of those buildings—long-and-short work at the angles, and baluster windows, and is probably the work of Robert D'Oilli, and one of the Churches which he is recorded to have built or repaired in Oxford.

Tower of the Castle, built by Robert D'Oili in the time of William Rufus. This tower *batters* considerably, and is rudely constructed ; it has a plain parapet with oillets for arrows.

TWELFTH CENTURY.—NORMAN STYLE.

	A.D.
St. Peter's Church, Crypt and Chancel, South Wall and Door of Nave	c. 1150
Iffley Church, one of the richest specimens of the Norman style .	c. 1160

TRANSITIONAL STYLE.

1 The Cathedral, or Church of St. Frideswide : remains of Nave, Transepts, and Arches of Choir	c. 1180-90
Parts of St. Giles's and Holywell Churches, and the head of a rich Norman Doorway in St. Ebbe's	c. 1180

THIRTEENTH CENTURY.—EARLY ENGLISH STYLE.

2 Christ Church, Chapter-house	c. 1220
St. Giles's Church, North Aisle	c. 1220
St. Peter's Church, Arches and Chapel, north side	c. 1250
St. Giles's Church, Chapel at east end of South Aisle	c. 1260

EARLY DECORATED STYLE.

3 Merton College Chapel, Choir commenced	c. 1280
Merton College, The Treasury (and the lower part of the walls of the original quadrangle)	c. 1285
St. Mary's Church, Tower and Spire	c. 1300

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.—DECORATED STYLE.

	A. D.
Merton College Chapel, Foundation of Vestry laid	1310
4 Magdalen Church, South Aisle	1325
St. Aldate's Church, South Aisle	1336
Merton College, Library	1349
St. Peter's Church, Windows of the North Aisle	c. 1350

PERPENDICULAR STYLE.

5 New College, Chapel, Hall, Kitchen, &c.	1380-1385
New College, Cloisters and Tower, consecrated	1400

FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Merton College Chapel, Transepts and Tower completed to Second Storey	1424
5 Balliol College, Library	1431
St. John's College, Gateway-tower	1437
6 Lincoln College, north Quadrangle	1438
7 All Souls', Chapel and Quadrangle	1442
St. Mary's Church, Chancel	1445
The Divinity School	1426-1480
Magdalen College, Chapel, Cloister, and Gateway-tower	1480
8 St. Mary's Church, Nave and Aisles	1486
Balliol College, Tower	1489

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Magdalen College, Tower	1505
St. Mary Magdalen Church, Tower	1511
9 Brasenose College, Gateway-tower	1512
10 Corpus Christi College	1517
Christ Church, Hall and Kitchen	1528
11 St. John's College, Library	1596

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—DEBASED GOTHIC.

12 Wadham College, Chapel and Hall	1613
Exeter College, Hall	1618
The Schools and Bodleian Library—First Stone laid 1610	1619
Jesus College, Chapel	1621
Lincoln College, Chapel	1631
Christ Church, Hall Staircase	1640
Christ Church, Tom Tower, (Wren)	1682

MIXED STYLES.

A. D.

Merton College, south Quadrangle	1610
St. John's, Laud's Quadrangle	1635
16 University College, west Quadrangle	1636
St. Mary's Church, Porch	1637
The Convocation House	1639
St. Mary Hall, Chapel	1640
17 Oriel College, Chapel and Quadrangle	1642
Brasenose College, Chapel	1666
Jesus College, Inner Quadrangle	1677

THE ANGLO-ITALIAN STYLE, COMMONLY CALLED
GRECIAN.

Botanical Garden, Danby Gateway, (Inigo Jones)	1632
19 The Sheldonian Theatre, (Wren)	1664-1669
2 The Ashmolean Museum, (Wood)	1679-1683
St. Edmund Hall, Chapel	1682
New College, Garden-court	1684
Trinity College, Chapel, (Aldrich)	1694

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—GRECIAN AND MIXED STYLES.

All Saints' Church, (Aldrich)	1708
The Clarendon, (Townsend)	1712-1713
21 Queen's College, (Hawksmoor & Wren)	1714
Christ Church, Library, (Dr. Clarke)	1716
All Souls', Towers, (Hawksmoor)	1720
The Music-Room, (Dr. Camplin)	1748
22 The Radcliffe Library, (Gibbs)	1749
The Town Hall	1752
25 Worcester College	1760
Balliol College, Fisher's Building	1769
The Radcliffe Infirmary	1770
Christ Church, Canterbury Gate, (Wyatt)	1778
27 The Radcliffe Observatory, (Keene & Wyatt)	1772-1795
Oriel College, Library, (James Wyatt)	1788

NINETEENTH CENTURY.—GRECIAN AND MIXED STYLES.

Magdalen Hall, (Garbett)	1820
Balliol College, New Building, (Basevi)	1825
28 The University Printing-house, (Robertson)	1830
New Inn Hall	1833

	A.D.
St. Paul's Church, (Underwood)	1835
The University Galleries and Taylor Building, (Cockerell)	1845
Worcester College, Painting of Chapel, (Burgess)	1866
Oxford Corn Exchange, Foundation-stone laid	Oct 30, 1861
Opened	April 8, 1863

MODERN GOTHIC.

St. Ebbe's Church	1816
St. Martin's Church, Carfax, (T. Plowman)	1822
St. Clement's Church, [Norman ?] (J. Plowman)	1828
All Souls' College, South Front, (Robertson)	1830
Exeter College, Eastern part of Broad-street, the Front, (Underwood)	1832
St. Mary Magdalen Church, North Aisle, (Scott)	1841
The Martyrs' Memorial, (Scott)	1841
Magdalen College, Gateway, (A. W. Pugin)	1844
University College, New Building, (Barry)	1845
* Pembroke College, Hall, (Hayward)	1848
Magdalen College, Schoolroom, (Buckler)	1851
Balliol College, Northern Building, (Salvin)	1852
Balliol College, Chapel, (Butterfield)	1856
The "Union" Society's Debating Room, (Woodward)	1856
Exeter College, Library, and Broad-street Front, (Scott)	1856
Jesus College, East Front, (Buckler)	1856
Exeter College, Chapel, and North Quadrangle, (Scott)	1858
University Museum of Natural Science, (Woodward & Deane)	1860
University College, New Library, (Scott)	1861
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The Randolph Hotel, (Wilkinson)	1866
Radcliffe Infirmary, Chapel, (Blomfield)	1867
Savings' Bank, (Buckeridge)	1867
Balliol, New Front to Broad-Street, (Waterhouse)	1868
London and County Bank, (Pearson)	1868
St. Barnabas Church, Jericho, (Blomfield)	1868
* Keble College, (Butterfield), Foundation-stone laid	April 1868
Opened	June 1870
The Clarendon Laboratory, N.W. of the University Museum, (Deane)	1869
St. Frideswide's Church, opened	April 10, 1872
New St. Peter-le-Bailey Church, (Champneys)	1874
Keble College, Chapel, (Butterfield) <i>building</i>	1874
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